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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 15, 1875.

EXTRACT

RELATING TO

PAUPER AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

BY

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,
COMMISSIONER EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

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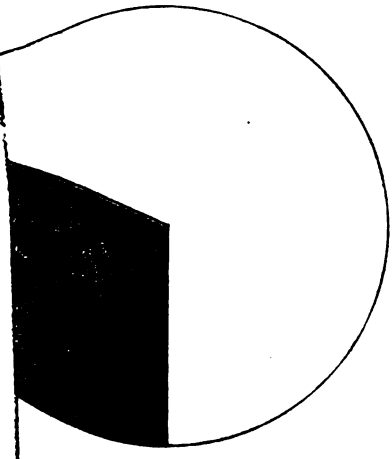

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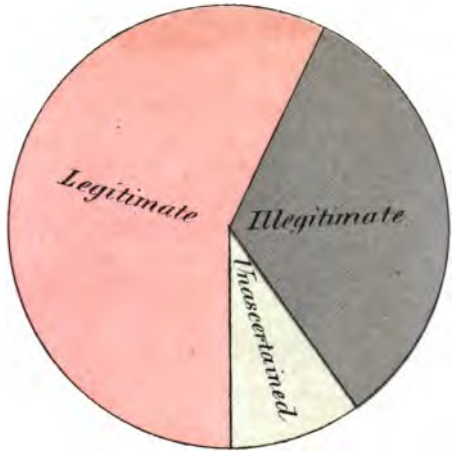

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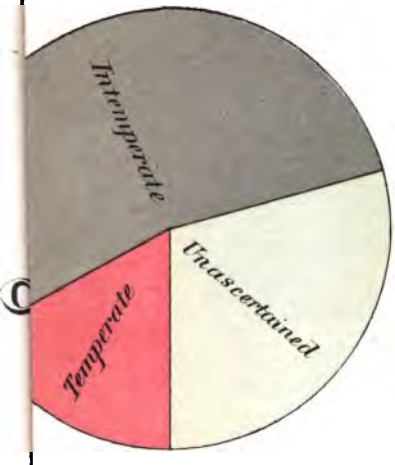

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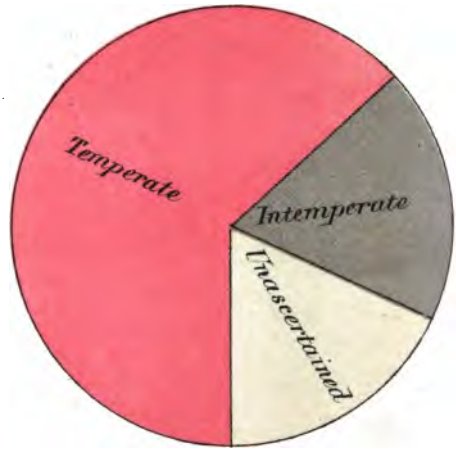

REN HAVING MOTHERS IN P.H.

COMPARATIVE NUMBER 1868-1874

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REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

GENTLEMEN — In pursuance of instructions from this Board, authorizing me to correspond with superintendents of the poor and with others having jurisdiction in the matter, with the view of removing children from association with adult paupers in poor-houses and city alms-houses, and to use every legitimate means to reform this evil, I beg to submit this report.

I entered upon the task assigned me with more confidence from the knowledge that I was but carrying out long established views of the Board. I find in its second annual report the following language used upon this subject.

"The number of children under sixteen in county poor-houses is 1,222.* The condition of this large number excites the most painful feelings. Many of them are born in the county-house, and pass there the early days of childhood. When we remember how their earliest experience of life is public dependence, under its most unfavorable aspect, in the company of the wretched and depraved; when we recall their education to vicious and filthy habits, we cannot be surprised that they either fill our prisons or furnish a perpetual supply of occupants of our alms-houses. Shall we not in this manner fasten upon ourselves a class of hereditary paupers?

"Some of the counties have adopted the wise course of sending such children to a neighboring orphan asylum. There is no uniform practice in that direction, nor are there any general arrangements for education or training of any useful kind. In a number of the counties indiscriminate intercourse is allowed between paupers of all ages without any attempt to check idleness or the communication of the most corrupt influences."

In subsequent reports I find the same considerations have been advanced.

His Excellency, Governor Hoffman, directed the attention of the legislature to this evil in his annual message, January 3d,

* This number did not include the alms-houses in the counties of Kings and New York, and elsewhere in the state.

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1871, and again by the same in 1872, and His Excellency, Governor Dix, emphasized its importance in his message, January 7th, 1873. The leading public journals throughout the State have strongly condemned the custom of rearing children in poor-houses, and the members of this board have, in various ways, endeavored to arouse a general public interest in this subject. With such authorities to strengthen my convictions, I have felt that the work was worthy of my best energies.

A systematic effort has been made during the past year to ascertain not only the number of children now remaining in poor-houses and alms-houses, their mental and physical condition, and antecedents, but also to learn as far as practicable how those who were inmates have been disposed of during the year, and whether such as had been placed out in families, were comfortably provided for; whether they have been sent to school, and if so, how long; what proficiency they have made in their studies; whether receiving moral and religious training; what were the influences surrounding them; and what the general results of their treatment. In cases where the child had absconded an effort has been made to learn its subsequent history.

This information has been gathered in part by personal inquiry, but mainly from superintendents of the poor, who at some pains have very kindly filled up blank schedules which were furnished them. Many of these schedules as returned to the Secretary of the Board are quite complete, and show that great care has been taken by the superintendents, aided by keepers and their wives in placing out children; that this duty is discharged conscientiously, and that the children generally have been faithfully looked after in their new homes. In some counties, however, it is evident that the subject does not receive the attention its importance demands; records sufficiently complete of children placed out are not kept, and in such cases a change of officials breaks the thread of personal history, and the little waif which should continue to be an object of solicitude is lost to view.

The importance of keeping records to enable such inquiries to be answered, is generally concurred in by superintendents of the poor and other county officials, and will be obvious even to those less familiar with the subject, since cases are not infrequent ot maltreatment and gross wrongs occurring after the child has passed beyond the control of superintendents. A single illustration of this will suffice.

It has been ascertained that within a few years past, a family

from a neighboring Province was in the habit of obtaining from the poor-house in one of the border counties of the State, girls nearly grown up, and keeping them but a short time. The family resided in an out-of-the-way place, and though in apparently good circumstances, were objects of suspicion to their neighbors. It was known that they took children from the poor-house, and that after a time the children would disappear, no one positively knew where, and new faces would be seen about the secluded house. It was currently believed by respectable people in the neighborhood, that for mercenary ends, these homeless girls were consigned to the worst possible fate.

A plan of making inquiries relating to pauper children has been adopted in Massachusetts and is executed through an agent of the State Board of Charities. Every year the condition and moral status of each child placed out are reported upon and such supervision of these "wards of the State," continues until the individual has passed the bounds of childhood. It is thought that among other good effects growing out of such an inquiry, it helps to inspire pride of character in the child, who is thus made to realize that, notwithstanding the loss of natural guardians, it is still an object of human sympathy. It also insures to the child more careful consideration from its guardian, who, by being held accountable, is made to feel a greater sense of responsibility. Some kind of supervision over the friendless child, following up its history until it shall have reached at least the age of sixteen years, would result doubtless, in saving many an individual from vagrancy and crime. This is already accomplished to some extent in certain counties. Westchester county may be mentioned as an example. In addition to the usual covenants prescribed by the statute on the part of the superintendents of the poor and the person taking the child, it is further required that the guardian shall report to the superintendents of the poor, in January of each year during the time of apprenticeship, the condition of the child's health, number of quarter's schooling received, its acquirements, and general conduct.

Not only the spirit of the times, but that of modern legislation seems to tend toward the exercise of greater watchfulness over the welfare of orphans and homeless children. This is evidenced in the humane act entitled "An act to legalize the adoption of minor children by adult persons," passed June 25, 1873. By this statute the interests of the child are not only protected as to its bodily comforts and mental culture, but upon the death of its guardian it becomes, with certain limitations and exceptions, a sharer by inheritance of his

estate, thus restoring in the eye of the law a parent and real home to the orphaned and homeless.

In pursuing my work during the past year I have addressed manuscript letters to superintendents of the poor of all the counties in which there were children in the poor-house, setting forth the views and opinions of the Board on the question and the desirability of reform, and also requesting that the subject receive their earnest consideration with reference to a speedy removal of all children from the evil influences of an association with adult paupers.

Previous to the convening of the boards of supervisors, the records of the proceedings of the boards of such counties as had taken action in reference to the care and maintenance of their pauper children elsewhere than in the poor-house were carefully examined, so far as they were accessible, for a period extending back from fifteen to twenty years. The difficulty of reaching the reports of the several boards made the work of compiling this material protracted and laborious. Printed proceedings of the boards of supervisors were in many cases not found on file in the county clerk's office of the several counties, and when found were seldom properly indexed. In consequence of this failure to preserve in printed form these valuable records, the action of certain counties in the matter in question could not be satisfactorily ascertained.

The results of this labor were compiled in pamphlet form, and with them an extract from the message of His Excellency Governor Hoffman, as also an extract from the message of His Excellency Governor Dix, previously referred to in reference to this subject; also extracts from several leading public journals of this state, expressing emphatic condemnation of the evils arising from an association of children with adult paupers in poor-houses and alms-houses; and also an extract from an address touching the same subject, by Commissioner Anderson of this board. A copy of this pamphlet was sent to each member of the various boards of supervisors throughout the state.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

The tables appended hereto, and which form a part of this report, show that the total number of children remaining in the various poor-houses of the State, at the several dates of inquiry in 1874, was six hundred and fifteen (615). Of these, three hundred and sixty-two (362) were boys, and two hundred and fifty-three (253) girls. Of the whole number, fifty-one (51) were colored. One hundred and forty-three (143) were under two years of age, three hundred

and forty-eight (348) were over two and under ten, and one hundred and twenty-four (124) were over ten and under sixteen. Two hundred and fifty-six (256) were the children of fathers who were natives of the United States; one hundred and fifty-eight (158) of Ireland, seventeen (17) of England, twenty-two (22) of Germany, twenty-seven (27) of other countries. Of one hundred and thirty-five (135), the nativity of the fathers could not be ascertained. Three hundred and thirty (330) were the children of mothers who were natives of the United States, one hundred and sixty-seven (167) of Ireland, seven (7) of England, thirteen (13) of Germany, twenty-seven (27) of other countries. Of seventy one (71), the nativity of the mothers was unascertainable. One hundred and ninety-seven (197) were children of laborers, forty-seven (47) of those following agricultural occupations, eighty-one (81) of mechanical, five (5) of commercial, and sixty-one (61) of various other occupations, twenty-three (23) were children of fathers having no occupations, and two hundred and one (201) were children of parents whose occupation could not be ascertained. One hundred and seven (107) of the children had temperate fathers, three hundred and twenty-nine (329) intemperate. The habits of the fathers of one hundred and seventy-nine (179) could not be ascertained. Three hundred and eighty-seven (387) had temperate mothers, and one hundred and fifteen (115) intemperate. Of one hundred and thirteen (113), the habits of the mothers could not be ascertained. So far as could be learned regarding the relatives of the children, thirty-two (32) were known to be descendants of pauper grandfathers, (47) of pauper grandmothers, one hundred and five (105) of pauper fathers, four hundred and forty-one (441) of pauper mothers. Two hundred and forty-nine (249) had brothers, who, at the time of inquiry, were, or had been paupers, two hundred and twenty-three (223) had sisters who were or had been paupers, forty-five (45) had uncles who were or had been paupers, and forty-seven (47) had aunts who were or had been paupers. Fifty-four (54) of the children had fathers in the poor-house at date of inquiry, and three hundred and forty-two (342) had mothers there. Of the whole number of children one hundred and ninety (190) were born in the poor-house. Two hundred and four (204) were of illegitimate birth.

The following statement shows the length of time the children had been inmates of the poor-houses:

Less than six months	156
Six months and less than one year	85
One year and less than two years	97
Two years and less than three years	68
Three years and less than four years	56
Four years and less than five years	47
Five years and less than six years	31
Six years and less than seven years	23
Seven years and less than eight years	19
Eight years and less than nine years	10
Nine years and less than ten years	7
Ten years and less than sixteen years	16
Total	615

It appears from the examination, that there were about three hundred and twenty-five healthy and intelligent children, over two years of age, then in the poor-houses. The remainder were either under two years, or were defective or diseased, so as to unfit them for family care. Among the latter were included a considerable number of unteachable idiots, epileptics, paralytics and feeble-minded.

The reports made to the board on the 30th of November last, show a considerable reduction in the number of children in the poor-houses of certain counties, since the dates of this inquiry.

During the recent sessions of the various Boards of Supervisors throughout the State, action has been taken, either abolishing the system of rearing children in the county poor-house, or tending to such results, by the counties of Orleans, Ontario, Genesee, Seneca, Essex, Otsego, Clinton, Fulton and Herkimer.

In the various city alms-houses of the State, at the dates of inquiry, there were one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five children. In the alms-house department of New York, principally within the various buildings on

Randall's Island there were	1,344
In the King's county alms-house there were	356
In the Kingston city alms-house there were	14
In the Newburgh city and town alms-house there were	11
In the Oswego city alms-house there were	7
In the Poughkeepsie city alms-house there were	7
Total	1,739

The examination now being made by this board of the children, maintained under the alms-house system in New York, not having been completed, the information gathered in city alms-houses is not tabulated. The facts so far as collected, however, are summarized under the heading of the different counties in the notes relating to pauper children in the poor-houses and alms-houses appended hereto, and to which attention is invited.

The attempt to determine definitely the school acquirements made by the children, has proved so unsatisfactory and discouraging, that this part of the work has been set aside. Suffice it to say, that, in common school studies, poor-house children are, on the whole, far behind children of the same age in the public schools.

CHILD-LIFE IN THE POOR-HOUSE.

The tables appended show among other results, that at the dates of inquiry in 1874, the six hundred and fifteen (615) children then remaining in the various poor-houses of the State, had spent in the aggregate one thousand four hundred and thirty-four (1,434) years of their tender lives in that morally and physically unwholesome atmosphere. When so vast a field is contemplated in reference to the seeds of idleness, shiftlessness, immorality and vice that have been constantly sown in the rich soil of childhood from the older growth about it, and the sad and inevitable results that must be borne to society in the future out from it, as well as its fearful harvest of individual woes, the heart of the benevolent may well be appalled and aroused to an energetic effort to break up a system which works such baneful results.

INFLUENCE OF POOR-HOUSE AND ALMS-HOUSE LIFE UPON CHILDREN.

Travelers in distant lands tell us of a luxuriant island in the tropic seas, among the mountains of which there is a small and desolate valley shut in by volcanic hills and gloomy precipices. The bottom of this valley is covered with the whitened skeletons of birds, beasts, and men. Should the weary wanderer, overcome by fatigue, here seat himself to rest, he finds ere long his breath impeded, the action of his lungs quickened, and his head disturbed with strange pains. On attempting to rise he discovers he has no strength, and energy of purpose forsakes him, and stretching himself upon the barren earth, he soon ceases to struggle and yields to the rigidness of death

Not less subtle than the noxious gases of this dreary valley nor apparently less hurtful to the moral nature of the young is the stagnant atmosphere of the poor-house. Evil associations surround the child, its conscience is weakened, and its moral life almost extintinguished, often in a comparatively brief period. Thus reared, it goes into the world, too frequently an object rather shunned than welcomed; indifferent; without hope, self-respect, courage or sense of duty.

The history of the poor-houses and alms-houses throughout the state is replete with instances of children who have been placed out in families or asylums after having been a long time in the poor-house, and have been afterward returned as incorrigible. If such a one be a girl her case is extremely hopeless. She may be placed out repeatedly in good families and as often returned. At length approaching maturity she chooses her natural associates, and in the end returns to the only refuge left where she may lay down her burden of sorrow and shame. If she goes out again it is alone and friendless to mingle with the unfortunate ones with whom her childhood has been spent. It is not strange that she should seek for society among this class, and however good her resolutions may be, her destiny shapes itself into the motherhood and frequently the grandmotherhood of a race of paupers or criminals.

A boy who has been reared under like circumstances, when old enough to work upon a farm or in a shop is "placed out;" but when it is discovered that the vicious influences under which he has been reared have crystallized his nature into obduracy he is returned. The process of placing out may be repeated perhaps several times. But at length he breaks away from all restraint and enters upon a semi-vagrant life, too frequently terminating in crime, and society pays the inevitable penalty of its neglect by supporting him in prison.

REARING OF CHILDREN IN SEPARATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

It is sometimes thought that the injurious influences of poor-houses may be avoided by erecting separate establishments on the poor-house grounds, for the care of children, and that within these, they may be properly reared and educated with greater economy than could be secured elsewhere. But these well designed establishments, call them nurseries, juvenile asylums or any other name, although regarded as independent in their functions are nevertheless a part of the poor-house system, and bring children indirectly under its baneful influence, and into association with a greater or less number of the

indolent, listless pauper inmates. These establishments are the more dangerous, because of the delusive idea that bad influences are removed, and that a classification is effected, which, in the nature of things cannot be complete, and because the greatest injury they do to society is not immediately demonstrated. The better they are constructed, the more comfortably they are warmed and furnished, the more they attract and tempt families, having children, to become paupers, thereby aggravating the very evil which they were intended to cure. A marked illustration of this is seen in the Kings County Nursery and Richmond County Juvenile Asylum, which are treated in the notes appended to this report.

Some of the reasons why children should be removed from poor-house influence, and why establishments of the kind just named should be set aside, may be summarized as follows:

1st. It is ascertained that children can be kept in asylums under more wholesome influences, and at no greater expense than the public are now subjected to in maintaining them in poor-houses.

2d. That the number at any one time a county charge will be, if they are transferred to asylums, less than if retained in poor-houses, because the officers of such establishments find it difficult to place children in good families with the poor-house brand, so to speak, upon them. Besides if large provision be made for keeping the children by the county, at the county house, its tendency is to repress the efforts to place children out — and that when children are placed out, it is not generally so well done as when they are placed out by orphan asylums, and their committees of ladies and gentleman, who kindly endeavor to find suitable homes for the little ones, and to look after the children placed in them for years afterward.

3rd. That by a vigorous system of "placing out" children in families, they are brought at once under elevating influences, and the county is spared the entire expense of maintaining them.

4th. That under the present system a class of children accumulate, generally boys, who, when placed out, will not remain with their new guardians, but repeatedly come back to their old quarters, becoming all the while more vicious, until at length the superintendent is not unfrequently obliged to shut the doors of his establishment against them, and that they afterward swell the class of vagrants and petty thieves of the street.

5th. That families of children coming in and going out of the establishment, though spending but a short time there, leave with self-

respect lessened and largely increase the number in the community tending toward a condition of dependence.

6th. That scholars in the school department of these institutions, though placed under the management of zealous and capable teachers, are lamentably behind other children of the same age in their studies.

7th. That the maintaining of such establishments adds largely to the expenses of the adult pauper department of the county, as many adult paupers come to the county house to be supported who would not come if their children were not provided for at the same time.

8th. That the children, whether in asylums or Christian homes, come directly under the benevolent charge and elevating influences of those whose motives in assuming the responsibility of their care is based upon the highest Christian principles.

PLACING OUT CHILDREN.

The hope of rescuing the child from a life of dependence hinges as much upon the nature of the means employed and the promptness of their application as the cure of the patient does upon the quality and timely administration of remedies for his restoration.

The children should be early removed from the poor-house and placed under influences that are unquestionably good, and, if possible, religious, as these lie inevitably at the foundation of all true reform. If placed in families, great pains should be taken in every instance to ascertain that the family is one of character and respectability. It is not essential that they should be in highly prosperous circumstances, but that they should be industrious and thrifty. It is better, perhaps, that the child should be in a family of moderate means than in one of opulence. Among farmers, mechanics and shop-keepers may perhaps be found the most desirable homes, as the industrious disposition generally lacking in the dependent classes will be best inculcated in such families both by precept and example. It is important that the person taking the child should feel an interest in it beyond a purely selfish one; that he should take it with the hope and desire of benefiting the child and of bringing it up eventually to the standard of useful and respectable citizenship. If this interest is not felt, the child has not found a home in the true sense of the word. It may seem difficult to secure this result under ordinary circumstances, but in a community fully awakened to its importance and with sympathies aroused in behalf of the children, it is a matter of easy accomplishment.

In one of the counties in the State there had been an average of from twelve to twenty children in the poor-house for a number of years. The superintendents of the poor and the keeper of the poor-house had found it difficult to place the children out in good families. The board of supervisors had never made any arrangements for putting them in asylums. The county officials, while desiring to do what was for the best, saw no course of action better than to let the children remain in the county-house, now and then placing one out as a good opportunity presented. During the past year the local press of the county called the attention of the public to the necessity for a reform. A small committee of ladies and gentlemen, who had been appointed by this Board as county visitors to the poor-house, and several members of the board of supervisors in the different towns, took an active interest in the subject, and all lent their aid to the superintendents of the poor in finding suitable homes for the children. The sympathy of the whole community was aroused and directed to the relief and care of these poor little unfortunates, and the result was, that in about two months all the children had been placed in most excellent homes. These children were fortunately, for the most part young, and their prospects are therefore quite promising. It is difficult to conjecture the amount of good that may eventually result from the efforts of the benevolent persons who engaged in this good work.

REMOVING CHILDREN TO OTHER COUNTIES.

I am informed by several superintendents of the poor, that they have derived great advantage from placing dependent children in asylums in other counties than their own where circumstances warranted them in doing so. In numerous cases, where children are placed out within the county to which they belong, it is found that they are in such close proximity to their parents and to the old debasing influences as to retard materially the work of reformation. Their guardians are frequently annoyed with repeated interruptions by parents, sometimes intoxicated, and at length, becoming discouraged, give up their charge, either of their own accord, or upon the demand of its parents. The child thus loses, perhaps, an excellent home, and re-enters its former semi-vagrant life. If placed in an adjoining county, or a little apart from its parents, the reformatory process goes on with less interruption and with far better prospects of complete reformation.

It must be admitted, in view of the enlarged and growing sympathy now felt for destitute children, that in a vast number of

cases the welfare of those more nearly concerned, as well as that of society at large, would be promoted by widely removing the child from the associations under which it became dependent.

OPINIONS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

It is gratifying to be able to state that superintendents of the poor and keepers of poor-houses and county officials, generally throughout the State, desire the removal of children from the county establishments, and direct their efforts to that end. In a very few of the poor-houses, however, an obstacle in the way of removal of the children is found in the school, which must be broken up in case a change is made, or if the number of pupils be reduced so as to make the school too small to warrant the employment of a teacher. The teacher is generally a young lady who occupies a place in the family of the keeper. Her companionship, and the presence of children to whom the family often times become attached, serve in some measure to make the duties of the keeper far less irksome. It is but natural that those who have to discharge the trying and laborious duties of poor-house keepership, should reluctantly yield a feature of their system which cheers and lightens their tasks. The price most generally paid to the teacher is about two hundred dollars a year and board. In most cases the schools are very small.

AID TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

Throughout the State are a large number of benevolently disposed persons who feel a deep interest in the welfare of destitute children, and who are willing to aid county officials in finding suitable homes for them. Among these may be enumerated the ladies and gentlemen belonging to the State Charities Aid Association, the ladies and gentlemen who have been appointed by this Board as Local Visiting Committees, and also those connected with orphan and other asylums as managers. These persons will serve voluntarily if permitted to do so in this noble work, and when homes have been found, will, it is believed, take the trouble to follow up the personal histories of the children and report to the superintendents of the poor their condition and all that pertains to their welfare. If superintendents of the poor and other officials will call into exercise these beneficent aids, it is believed that it will result in much good to the children and to society at large.

A REMEDY FOR PAUPERISM.

A study into the history of pauperism shows that this condition is rarely reached except through a gradual "letting down" process, sometimes descending through two or more generations before culminating. It seems scarcely reasonable to hope that an evil, or what may possibly be called a moral disease, can be so treated as to bring about an immediate restoration, any more than a fever patient at the height of his malady, can be restored instantly to health by potent remedies. Taking this view of the subject and treating the evil as a disease, it is certainly wise to separate at the outset the incurable from the curable, and while bestowing all necessary care upon the hopeless, spare no exertion to restore to society, in a healthy condition, such as may be considered curable, among whom may be classed the children. These children are born into their degredation through no fault of their own, but are sufferers from the misfortunes or vices of their progenitors, and have the strongest claims upon our sympathy. From the age of two to sixteen, they are forming character; their minds are plastic, and may be easily shaped to good resolves. The surrounding world is a school full of infinite teachings, and they are learning from it. These years of tenderness by their very nature seem designed by Providence as a receptive period. After it has passed character becomes crystallized—the activities of life shut out the opportunities for improvement — the mind does not so readily imbibe knowledge and form moral habits as in its early years. It is found much more difficult to change bad habits when once fixed than to form good ones in the first instance. If these children were taken at the earliest moment practicable, at least before memory began its life-long work, and were placed under the care of those whose primary object in assuming the responsibility would be that of promoting the temporal, moral and spiritual welfare of their wards, rather than seeking any personal emolument, and if, with moral and religious training and fair educational privileges, thorough habits of industry were taught, at the same time that constant practical lessons of personal responsibility were imposed, in most cases the hereditary line of pauperism would be broken off, if it existed, and a healthy, vigorous growth take its place, in which the best aims of society will be reached, and the interests of the State defended.

It is not difficult to accomplish this in cases of illegitimacy. Here the paternal care is absent, the maternal tie is often weakened, and the child is easily separated from its parent. In a great number of instances the child is abandoned by its mother. But

in cases where a father and mother become paupers, with a family of children, or either parent is committed to the poor-house or alms-house, with a family of children, an obstacle to improvement arises through the reluctance of kind-hearted keepers or humanely disposed superintendents to separate the children from their parents, notwithstanding it may be evident that the teachings of these natural guardians are, to say the least, in the direction of habits of idleness, shiftlessness and personal neglect. Some times it happens that the family association is absolutely degrading, yet courage is wanting to do what it would seem the law contemplated should be done in making superintendents of the poor the guardians of these children, empowering them to "bind them out," as evidently the interest of the child requires. In some cases it is urged that the family is but to remain a short time —only for the winter, and that it would be hard to separate the children from their parents. But during this short interval the moral natures of the children often become corrupted and energy and self-respect destroyed, and they leave the poor-house well clothed, possibly with ruddy cheeks, perhaps to return the following winter. Could the future be foreseen it might in many instances be demonstrated that it would have been better had these little ones have died than been placed in the poor-house at all. Looking to the best and permanent welfare of the children under such circumstances, is it not due them that they should be taken from those who have been legally proved incompetent to provide for even their bodily comforts? Beyond the well-being of the child has not society a right to demand this much for its own-protection?

The inquiries that have been made, reveal the fact, that while a large number of these children are born of depraved mothers, a great many are the offspring of passion and wrong. Many of the mothers are the victims of deceit and broken vows; some of them have come from distant lands to hide their shame from relatives and friends, and in anguish of spirit and abject repentence, are seeking to recover the position they have lost. The offspring of such, at least, may be regarded as promising subjects for training and culture.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH PAUPER CHILDREN?

Persons of experience whose opinions I have obtained seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the first step to be taken in overcoming the great evils herein treated is to promptly remove all healthy and intelligent children from association with adult

paupers and from poor-house life and its stigma, and to place them immediately upon their sinking to the line of public dependence and before being stigmatized as paupers, among such surroundings and under such remedial influences as shall be likely to reclaim them. Aside from the moral benefits of such a course, immense pecuniary saving will result to the public.

In a case of acute insanity, the law now requires that superintendents of the poor shall promptly convey the patient to an appropriate lunatic asylum for treatment. This is done in the expectation, based upon medical authority, that the chances for the recovery of the patient are in the ratio of the promptitude of the application of remedies. Would it not be wise to apply the same principle to the case of an unfortunate child who has been thrown upon the public for support, and thus save it from sinking into pauper life? The statute already makes it obligatory upon county officials to transfer every deaf-mute child of a certain age, becoming a dependent, to asylums for instruction. It virtually does the same with certain other defectives.

I beg to ask, whether a statute extending the benefits of this principle to other dependent children would not be desirable — requiring county officials to place in families or fitting asylums all children over two years of age, excepting unteachable idiots and others unfitted for family care, who become dependent, and prohibiting their being hereafter committed to poor-houses.

The following reasons may be stated in addition to those already set forth elsewhere in favor of such legislative action:

1st. It appears from results already reached in the inquiry now being conducted by this Board, and which has been completed so far as it relates to pauper children, except in the county of New York, that there are now only about three hundred and twenty-five healthy and intelligent children, over two years of age, in the various poor-houses of the State. The number being now so reduced, the work of transfer, it is believed, will not inconvenience officials nor cause embarrassment otherwise.

2d. Superintendents of the poor in many counties are now embarrassed in their efforts to dispose promptly and humanely of the children under their charge, and keep the poor-house entirely free from them, for lack of some legislative action.

3d. In case of a change of officials and the multiplicity of cares incident to the closing up of an official term, the work of placing children out is sometimes temporarily suspended by the incumbent in charge of the poor-house, and when the new official has become

fairly inaugurated in his position, he finds that a considerable number of children have accumulated in the county-house, and his administration may be near its close before the establishment is again free from them.

4th. It will be seen by the tables herewith submitted that many of the children now in poor-houses were born in them, and have remained there through nearly all their childhood.

5th. There are many mothers now dependents in the poor-houses, who would go out and support themselves if some general regulations were in force, whereby their children would be transferred to places in which they would be properly cared for, and many families that include children would not come under poor-house influences, but for the provision made by the public for rearing children in the county-house.

6th. In a large number of poor-houses in the State there are children that have been committed as truants or vagrants; among these are many girls. Sometimes parents are committed as vagrants, and bring a family of children with them. It is clearly apparent that the poor-house is no fit place for this class of children. If such children are bad, they make their associates in the poor-house worse; if they are not vicious, and are committed in consequence of their parents' faults, and are made worse by poor-house associations, then a manifest injustice is done to the children.

7th. In certain poor-houses of the State, there are sons and daughters of soldiers, who died honorable deaths in their country's service. A grateful recognition of the sacrifice made by their fathers, should secure to them better advantages than poor-house training for pauper life.

8th. A large number of counties in the state have already, through the action of their several boards of supervisors, virtually closed their poor-houses against children by better providing for them elsewhere. The effect of a general law having the same bearing, would be to prevent the stigma or brand of pauperism from being affixed to many homeless, orphan and destitute children.

The information furnished in this report touching the physical, mental, and social condition of pauper children is deduced mainly from the schedules prepared by the Secretary of this Board and his assistants in the inquiry now being conducted under direction of the Board into the causes of pauperism.

In this connection I desire to acknowledge the invaluable assistance rendered me by the Secretary of this Board, as well as the aid I have received from its members, especially from Commissioners

Anderson, Miller, Devereaux and Eastman, and the kindly services of the Secretary of the Prison Association, and members of Local Visiting Committees, and also from many other benevolently disposed and influential citizens throughout the State.

I may perhaps be excused while stating in view of the possibility of my not having met the full expectations of this board in the work allotted me, that if such should prove to be the case it has not resulted from any lack of effort. Since first undertaking it all my own time and that of an assistant has been occupied. A widely extended field has been traveled over. I have found the records relating to this and kindred subjects very incomplete, and sometimes difficult to reach. While prosecuting the special work confided to me I have visited among others a large number of institutions established for the care and reformation of children and have made careful and copious notes containing facts of interest relating to them, which are placed at your disposal.

I beg to tender to this Board the humble services thus rendered, feeling myself amply compensated if my well-intended labors prove acceptable to any considerable number of my fellow-citizens.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH.

Albany, *January* 12, 1875.

NOTES RELATING TO PAUPER CHILDREN IN THE VARIOUS POOR-HOUSES AND ALMS-HOUSES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES.

ALBANY COUNTY.

In the Albany County Poor-House at the date of December 31, 1874, there were thirty-five (35) children — twenty-two (22) boys and thirteen (13) girls. Three were under two years of age, twenty-five between the ages of two and ten, and seven between the ages of ten and sixteen. There have been in all twenty-four children born in this poor-house during the past year, only three of whom are now remaining. There have been sixty-four received into this institution during the same period.

The fathers of seventeen of the children then remaining were natives of Ireland, seven of the United States, two of England, one of Germany, and one of Canada. The mothers of twenty were natives of Ireland, eight of the United States, one of Germany, and one of Canada. The nativity of the fathers of seven and the mothers of five were unknown. The fathers of twenty-six and the mothers of fifteen were intemperate. The fathers of eleven were moulders by trade. There were seven family groups variously numbering two, three and four children. Nine of the children were reported as having been abandoned by their fathers, two as having been abandoned by mothers, and four by both parents. Three were orphans and six half orphans. All were in fair health.

The dependent children in this county are placed in the various orphan asylums of the city of Albany. The number now in these asylums is between three and four hundred. The price paid by the county toward their maintenance is $1.50 each per week. The county officials are opposed to the keeping of children in the alms-house. The large number now there is accounted for by the fact that a considerable portion are so young that the asylums do not care to receive them.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

There were five (5) children in the Allegany County Poor-House at the date of December 31, 1874. Two of these were aged four

years and the others respectively five, six and eight years. Two had been inmates from birth. The five children had spent an aggregate of fourteen years in the poor-house. Three had been abandoned by fathers, and one, rendered homeless by the death of the mother. The father of one was dead; the mothers of four were in the poor-house; all were healthy save one. Three had been received during the year, and one placed in a family. The one removed is a lad in good health, fourteen years of age, a half orphan. He was born in the poor-house, and had remained there since his birth. He has been placed in the family of a farmer where he is now receiving moral and religious training. The influences surrounding him are good, and he is doing well.

The superintendent of the poor and officials of this county are manifesting a strong interest in the children under their care, and efforts are now being made to find them homes elsewhere than in the poor-house. It is hoped that this will soon be accomplished.

BROOME COUNTY.

At the date of October 27, 1874, there were but two children in the Broome County Poor-House over two years of age, one of whom was a boy nearly fourteen years old. He had been previously placed in the Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School, and ran away from there within a few days and came back to the poor-house. He had been reared in the poor-house as it were, before being placed in the home, and his inherited vices had grown by poor-house associations. The superintendent of the Susquehanna Valley Home stated subsequently, in reply to a further inquiry in regard to this lad and his family, as follows: "I think the boy will eventually fetch up in the poor-house. His eyes are bad; he cannot tell a potato from a stone. No glasses that I could find helped him. He is of bad blood. I know the family, always have known them. His father is a strong, able-bodied man, but the town has had to help him always, and his children multiply rapidly. There were four of them here when I came to take charge of the home. This boy's brother was sent to the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, and is there now. I got a place for his younger sister in town. The family with whom she is placed like her and think she will stay. I think she will take care of herself. The youngest boy is here now and I have a hard subject in him, but I do not despair of making something of him. But the whole of this race are paupers,

and they love to be paupers. There are three of the uncles of these children that have to be helped to live." I give this in the graphic words of the superintendent as it is but a type of description that will apply to a very large number of cases that I have met elsewhere.

There have been three children born in the Broome County Poor-House during the year ending October 1, 1874. At date of inquiry there were two in the institution under two years of age.

The indigent children in this county are mainly gathered into the Susquehanna Valley Home from the various towns in the county. This institution is not only the receptacle for destitute children of Broome, but of several adjoining counties. There were collected within it at the time of my visit, October 27, 1874.

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
From Cortland County	3	6	9
" Delaware "	2	8	10
" Broome "	4	19	23
" Tioga "	2		2
" Sullivan "	1	9	10
Total	12	42	54

The sum charged to these counties for maintenance is two dollars per week. The price originally charged was $1.25, but it has been advanced with the increased cost of living. The institution is not entirely self-sustaining and is aided by charitable donations. It is controlled by a board of managers consisting of nine gentleman and an assistant board of ladies and gentlemen, representing the counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Sullivan, Tioga, and Tompkins.

The institution is beautifully located upon an eminence about a mile from Binghamton in one of the graceful bends of the Susquehanna river. It has forty acres of land belonging to it. It appears to be well conducted, and is doing a noble work.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

On the 10th of October, 1874, there were in the Cattaraugus County Poor-House five (5) children — three (3) boys and two (2) girls. Their ages were respectively one year, four years, seven years, ten years, and fifteen years. The boy, aged fifteen, is weak-minded and debased. He is "tongue-tied," incapable of learning, and is thought to be a permanent poor-house fixture, already having been there ten years. The examiner of this board says: "His father

was weak-minded and intemperate. His brother was once in this poor-house and was a bright boy. He was bound out to a farmer and is doing well." Two of the children, a boy and a girl aged four years and one year respectively, were born in the poor-house. The other boy and girl aged ten and seven years are brother and sister. Their mother is an inmate and the children have been also inmates seven years. The aggregate child-life in this poor-house of the five children remaining is twenty-nine years. The mothers of four are in the poor-house. Four of the children are healthy and intelligent. The five belong to three family groups, numbering twelve dependents in three generations.

There were in this poor-house, October 1, 1873, seven children, showing a reduction of two during the year. The whole number of children in the poor-house, during the year, was twelve. Two have been placed in families and five removed by their parents.

One of the children placed out, a healthy, bright child, was born in the institution, remained in it seven months, was placed in the family of a farmer where its physical condition has improved and where it is surrounded by good influences. It is reported as "doing well." Of those received during the year, two were brought with their mother, who was committed as a vagrant. She was a thoroughly debased woman. Their older sister had been living previously, and while a member of her mother's household, with a negro, openly regardless of all moral obligations. The younger sister, a girl at that time not over ten years of age, while in the poor-house, by the arrangement of her attire and her languid and inviting manners pitifully displayed in one so young the brazen ways of the wanton. It seems a great mistake to commit such girls to poor-houses to associate with other children. It results in their having made the poor-house children, if possible, worse, themselves worse and they return into the outer world to make it worse. Such a family should certainly be broken up and the children put under correctional treatment and at a distance from their mother. This case, however, is but one of a great many similar cases throughout the State.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

There were no children in the Cayuga County Poor-House over one year of age at the date of September 2, 1874. The dependent children of this county are placed in the Cayuga asylum for Destitute Children at Auburn, whither they are sent directly from the various towns in the county by the overseers of the poor. The sys-

tem adopted by this institution for the care, training, education and placing out of such children, is efficient, prompt and salutary. It is customary for the board of supervisors to make an annual allowance toward the maintenance of the children in this asylum. This appropriation is not determined per capita, but as circumstances seem to require. It is claimed by the managers that the amount allowed is small as compared with the number of children supported, and the actual cost of maintaining them. The appropriation made at the last session of the board was two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500).

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

There were seven (7) children in the Chautauqua County Poor-House, October 13, 1874. Two of them were under two years of age; two were six years, and three, two, eight and twelve years respectively. The aggregate time that these children had spent in this poor-house was twenty-two years and eleven months. Five of them had spent twenty-two years in the institution. A boy aged two, and his brother aged six years, were born in the poor-house, and have remained there since birth. The older sister of these brothers, aged eight years, was also born in the poor-house, and has always remained there. Their father and mother are in the poor-house, and both are useful. The children attend the village school near by. The examiner says of the boy, aged twelve years, and who has been six years at the county-house, "that an older brother of his left here, went west, and is now self-supporting. This boy has worked for farmers in the neighborhood. He has had his leg broken, but is now well. The boy is bright enough, and is not lazy, but he seems to gravitate back to the poor-house, partly because his mother is there, and partly from lack of ambition." The mothers of all the infant children are in the poor-house, one of whom is thoroughly degraded and debased, and whose influence upon children must be very injurious. There have been five children born in the institution during the year, and sixteen received born elsewhere. One child under two years of age, and seven between the ages of two and sixteen have been placed in families during the year.

No report is at hand concerning their condition and prospects since leaving the poor-house.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

In the Chemung County Poor-House, at the time of my visit, October 27, 1874, there was but one child, a young infant. The

dependant children in this county come under the beneficent care of the Southern Tier Orphans' Home at Elmira, where they are not only kindly cared for, but receive moral and religious training and secular instruction. As soon as suitable homes are found, they are placed, with great precaution in making the selection, in families. The Board of Supervisors of the county appropriated $750 and all the flour used in the home toward the maintenance of the dependent children of the county during the past year. There are also quite a number of destitute children in this asylum belonging to other counties, for which the institution receives no compensation.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

August 14, 1874, there were in the Chenango County Poor.House eight (8) children, five (5) boys and three (3) girls. Two of them were under two years of age, one seven, one nine, one fourteen, and three thirteen years old. Two were born in the poor-house. Of the children over two years of age, one had been in the poor-house four years, one five years, two six years, and one nine years. The aggregate child-life spent by the children in this poor-house was thirty-two years and two months. One of the boys, aged thirteen, is deformed in his limbs, and has been so from birth. He has a keen bright intellect, but is entirely helpless. Every thing possible seems to be done by those in charge of him to make his condition tolerable. The girl aged fourteen, was received in the house about two months previous to the report, in expectation of maternity. She appears to be confirmed in habits of vagrancy and vice, but is remarkably intelligent. Two of the children are idiots, and one is feeble-minded. Only three of the children in this poor-house are healthy, and one of these is but a year old. Three of them have mothers in the poor-house. Only one child has been placed out during the past year, a little girl two and a half years old, provided for in the family of a farmer. Five children have been taken away by their mothers, and four by both parents The whole number in the county-house during the year was seventeen. As there were twelve in the institution October 1, 1873, and but eight now remaining, it will be seen that a reduction of four has taken place during the year.

CLINTON COUNTY.

There were but three (3) children in the Clinton County Poor-House August 21, 1874, all of whom were boys. One was aged five years, and two were aged each eleven years. The latter are idiots.

The former is healthy and intelligent and has been four years an inmate. The mother of this boy is an inmate, and also the mother of one of the older boys. One of the idiots belongs to the third generation of a family who have all, so far as known, been paupers and inmates of the Clinton county poor-house. He is of illegitimate birth as are also his brother and sister.

There were eight children in this poor-house, October, 1st, 1873. At the date of October 1, 1874, there were two, one having been placed out between the dates of August 21 and the 1st of October. This reduces the number during the year six, and leaves but two, showing a good record for this county. Two children were born in the institution during the year, and seven were admitted, born elsewhere. The whole number in the institution during the year was fourteen. Seven have been placed in families by indenture, and two in the Northern New York Home of the Friendless, at Plattsburgh. One of these was but eight months old and of feeble constitution; the other was ten years old and deformed. Both were orphans. Of those placed in families, six were taken by farmers, and one by a carpenter. Two were girls and five were boys. Six of the children were under two years of age, and one, a boy, was six years of age. All were healthy and either orphans or half orphans. They are said to be well provided for, surrounded by good influences, and doing fairly. The boy six years old is going to school, is making good progress in his studies, and receiving moral and religious training.

The board of supervisors of this county, at their annual session, December 12, 1874, adopted the following resolution relating to destitute children :

Resolved, " That the superintendent of the poor of Clinton county may, in his discretion, place in charge of the institution called the " Home of the Friendless," located at Plattsburgh, Clinton county, such children of paupers, or other paupers as may from time to time come under his charge at the county-house, as would be benefited by being excluded from the influence of county-house associations. The said home to render an account to said superintendent of the number of weeks such children may be kept, and the said superintendent shall audit the same at same rate it would have cost the county had the said children been kept at the county-house, which said amount shall be paid to the said Home of the Friendless, the same to be chargeable to the towns to which they belong, the same as they would be if kept in the county-house."

This considerate action of the board of supervisors of this county,

looking to a better care and training of its unfortunate children, warmly commends itself to all persons having the best interests of society at heart, and must result, not only directly, but indirectly, in great and lasting public benefit.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

There were five (5) children in the Columbia County Poor-House October 5, 1874—four (4) boys and one (1) girl. Two were under two years of age, and one aged each four, eight and one about sixteen years. These three are brothers, and all idiots. The examiner says: "The father of this family died of consumption about two and a half years since. It consisted of six children — two girls and four boys. After the death of the father, the mother, with the four boys, were admitted to the poor-house; one of whom also an idiot, died here. The father is said to have been an intelligent and industrious man; the mother feeble-minded. The two girls (the second and third in this family) are said to be bright and intelligent children. The mother left the county-house after a short stay. The oldest boy is wholly unteachable; the two youngest may be improved under proper training."

Four children from the Columbia county poor-house have been placed during the past year in the Hudson Orphan Asylum, at Hudson. One, a child of three years, has been indentured to a farmer. It is under good influences, and doing well. Five were born in the house during the year. Twenty were received born elsewhere. The whole number in the institution during the year was thirty-two.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

The number of children in the Cortland County Poor-House November 18, 1874, was five (5) aged respectively three months, six months, three years, five years, and fifteen years. They had been inmates only a short time, and but one was born in the institution. Two boys, aged three and five years are brothers, and were abandoned by their parents; they are bright and intelligent children. They had been in the poor-house only one week. A girl aged fifteen is married, and her husband was in jail for drunkenness; she is debased and a vagrant. She never received any training in youth, except what she obtained in a poor-house, which she entered at the age of three years. Her mother, three of her brothers, and one sister have been paupers. Her father is said to have been intemperate. This is one of a multitude of cases, plainly demonstrating the evil effects resulting from rearing children in poor-houses. Her un-

fortunate mother became a dependent and sought the shelter of the friendly poor-house for herself and her little family. The consequence is that her children have grown up under poor-house influences and this girl is likely to perpetuate a prolific line of of paupers and criminals. Had she been removed with her brother and sister when she first entered the poor-house, at the age of three years, and placed under proper training and good influences, she might have become a useful and respected member of society.

One boy, twelve years old, a half-orphan after having been one month in the county-house, was placed in the family of a farmer. Influences surrounding him are said to be good. A boy aged four years was indentured to a relative and is receiving moral and religious training, and doing well. One boy aged four and another six, were placed in the Susquehanna Valley Home at Binghamton. All were healthy children.

At the time the secretary of this board visited this institution, October 6, 1868, there were nineteen children in the poor-house. In the following year the Board of Supervisors of Cortland County directed the children to be transferred to the Susquehanna Valley Home at Binghamton. At this time there are only nine children maintained by this county in that institution, showing a considerable decrease in the number of pauper children, a county charge since the adoption of this method of disposing of them.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

The destitute children of this county are transferred at once upon their becoming dependent to the Susquehanna Valley Home at Binghamton. The county appropriates two dollars ($2) per week toward their maintenance.

Commissioner Miller's report of the date of December 4, 1868, shows that there were then fifteen (15) children in the Delaware County Poor-House. Under the system that has been adopted of placing them in the Susquehanna Valley Home, there are now no children remaining in the county house over two years of age; and there are but ten, a county charge, in the home. The effect of this humane disposition of the children has been to decrease the number of adult inmates also in the poor-house. Owing in a large degree to the interest taken in this subject by Commissioner Miller during the seven years that he has given it more or less attention, there is but one county in the district represented by him in which there are a large number of children in the poor-house, and this county has taken action, recently, for their removal.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

The Dutchess County Poor-House contained but five (5) children, November 19, 1874, one an infant boy, aged one month, whose mother died in the institution soon after his birth. She was only fourteen years old at the birth of her child. A girl, aged two years, who was born in the poor-house, is illegitimate, and her mother intemperate. The mother had been previously three months in the Queens county poor-house. She has three children in all, the other two being self-supporting. A girl here, aged eight years old, was born in the poor-house, and has remained there ever since. Her sister, aged twelve, has been there nine years. They are tidy and well-behaved children; the keeper is endeavoring to give them an education, and intends soon to send them out to service. The mother supports herself now by her own earnings. A boy, aged nine years, is deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic, and was born so. His father was a hard drinker. The whole number of years spent in this poor-house by the children now there is twenty-two years and one month.

The Poughkeepsie City Alms-House receives dependent children from the city and town of Poughkeepsie, in this county.

It contained seven (7) children on the 16th of November, 1874; four (4) boys and three (3) girls. One was under two years of age, and six were aged two, three, six, seven, eleven and thirteen years respectively. Five were born in the alms-house. Two had been in the institution two years, two respectively three and five years. Aggregate of child-life of those remaining in the alms-house was fourteen years and four months. One child was idiotic, caused by epilepsy. The mothers of four of the children were with them. One at least is debased. The mother of one of the children appeared to be a respectable and intelligent young woman.

Two children have been adopted in families during the past year and one indentured. One was taken by a shoemaker and two by farmers. Five were removed by their mothers and two of the number went with their mothers to Wards Island. Three of the children have attended school between two and three months during the year. Four are receiving moral and religious training. The influences surrounding six of the children are thought to be good and the same number are considered to be doing well.

ERIE COUNTY.

There were sixty-five (65) children in the Erie County Poor-House, October 1, 1873; forty-nine (49) boys, and sixteen (16) girls. This

number became soon after increased to eighty-two. Early in the past year the superintendent of the poor, by authority of the board of supervisors, transferred sixty four of these children over two years of age to orphan asylums, reformatories, and other institutions, as follows: Eight were sent to the State Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse; twenty-six to the Buffalo Orphan Asylum; six to the Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home; four to the St. Vincent Female Orphan Asylum; and twenty to the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children. Since then other transfers from time to time have been made, so that on September 17th last, when the examination was conducted, there were but two children in this poor-house over two years of age, and these were temporarily there awaiting removal.

All of the institutions to which the children were removed are well conducted, and in addition to other needed teachings, they are properly trained to habits of industry. The latter is an important feature in the system of the last-named institution. A number of those sent there were idle perverse lads, corrupted by poor-house life, and needed industrial discipline. They belonged to a class of boys who, if left in the poor-house, must be pretty sure to find themselves eventually in prisons and penitentiaries. The sum allowed by the county toward the maintenance of these children is but one dollar per week. It was therefore in the exercise of a spirit of large benevolence on the part of the managers of the different asylums that they assumed the irksome charge of these unfortunates. A considerable number of them have already found their way into good homes.

It is difficult to estimate the good done to society through these asylums in thus opening the way for the removal of so many children from poor-house influences.

No children now are retained in the county establishment, in fact they are committed generally by the superintendent of the poor direct to the various asylums, thus avoiding the stigma of having been inmates of the poor-house.

The school-house formerly used at the alms-house for educating the children has been appropriated as a carpenter's shop. The damp basement room with its brick floor, around the limits of which the boys were formerly seated when displayed to visitors is now vacant, and the dormitories where the children slept in iron bedsteads, one over another, are now used for other purposes. The voices of the children no more wake melancholy echoes in the cheerless courts of the massive stone building.

At the last session of the board of supervisors, the committee on poor department recommended to the board "to erect on the poor-house grounds a suitable building adapted to the care of the juvenile poor of the county, with a 'Lying-in Hospital' in connection therewith." The method of placing the children at once under the wholesome influences of the asylums had found so much favor with the people that the proposition was immediately opposed by the local press, and so strong was the interest felt in the subject that a communication was addressed to the board by the Mayor of Buffalo; the three gentlemen comprising the Local Visiting Committee of the State Board of Charities, the County Judge, and the judges of the Superior Court, asking that action be deferred upon the proposition and expressing their conviction, that, "neither the financial interest of the county nor the welfare of the orphan and destitute children would be served by the proposed plan."

A careful consideration of the subject by the board of supervisors resulted in a decisive vote in the negative. It may be safely said that the people of Erie county have made a final decision against the system of rearing children in or about the poor-house.

ESSEX COUNTY.

In the Essex County Poor-House at the date of August, 19th, 1874, there were twenty-seven (27) children—sixteen (16) boys and eleven (11) girls. Only one of them was under two years of age. Fifteen were between the ages of two and ten, and eleven were over twelve years old. Ten of them were born in the poor-house. Eight had been there less than two years. Four had been inmates three years; three had been there each four and six years; five had been there five years; two had been there seven years, and one twelve years.

These children belong to seventeen family groups, which aggregate, so far as known, seventy-four dependents in three generations. The whole time these children had spent in the poor-house was ninety-eight years and eight months. Five of them had pauper fathers; twenty-one had pauper mothers; one had a pauper grandfather; five had pauper grandmothers; eight had pauper brothers; eight had pauper sisters; five had pauper uncles, and five had pauper aunts. Six had been abandoned by their parents. Out of the twenty children over five years old, only three could read and one read and write; ten of the children then present were feeble-minded or idiotic; one was blind; one dumb; one diseased, and two were so mentally and morally perverted as to be unfit to be

placed in families. The remainder were healthy and ordinarily intelligent. Two of the girls, one aged four and the other five years, were born in the poor-house and their father and mother were inmates. Both of these children are feeble-minded. Their mother spent her youth in the poor-house — became attached to a negro, also a pauper, "a wandering vagrant," absconded with him and married him. She has had three children, one white and two colored. The mother of her husband is also in the poor-house. She has borne ten children, four of whom were illegitimate. All of these children have been inmates of poor-houses at different times and three of them died in this poor-house. Some are now inmates of poor-houses in adjoining counties. A healthy and intelligent girl, aged fifteen, was brought to the poor-house by one of the overseers of the poor charged with vagrancy and placed there in the hope of reforming her; the prospect cannot be other than discouraging. The mute child referred to is a girl aged twelve. She was also born in this poor house and her mother died there. She is intelligent and healthy, but vicious and depraved. After having been reared in the poor-house she has been placed out several times, but has been as often returned. One of the boys, aged eleven years, has been placed in good families twice, but soon returned. The whereabouts of his parents are unknown — are said to have been intemperate and depraved; he has a sister bound out who is reported to have a good home. If this child had been taken out of the poor-house when quite young he would probably have been saved from a life of dependence. One of the boys stated as feeble-minded is twelve years old. He was brought to Essex county a little over two years ago by his parents; they remained only a short time and absconded leaving this boy. They were said to be from Lower Canada. The child is so weak-minded as to be wholly incapable of improvement and will doubtless remain a permanent dependent.

The number of children in the Essex county poor-house on the 1st of October, 1873, was twenty-two , the increase during the past year being six.

No report is at hand of children placed out in families from this county-house.

The following correspondence and action of the Board of Supervisors of Essex county, in relation to the children in the poor-house, will explain itself:

STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
ALBANY, *November* 2, 1874.

To the Board of Supervisors, Essex county, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN — At a recent meeting of the State Board of Charities, the secretary was instructed to call your attention to the large number of pauper children in your county poor-house, and respectfully request you to adopt measures for their removal.

The practice of rearing children in county poor-houses, or of allowing them to remain in these institutions, even for a short time, after arriving at the age of understanding, is believed by this board to be a great social evil, resulting in burdensome taxation for charitable purposes. The board, therefore, from its organization in 1867, has constantly directed its efforts to effect a reform in this direction, in which it has received earnest and efficient support.

In 1871, His Excellency Governor Hoffman, in his annual message to the Legislature, called attention to the condition of the pauper children then in the county poor-houses, and recommended their removal, and the matter was also referred to in his annual message in 1872. In the annual message of His Excellency Governor Dix, in 1873, the subject was again brought to public notice in earnest and emphatic language. The press, generally, have condemned in strong terms the practice, and the wise and good throughout the State, seemingly, have co-operated to set it aside. As a result, a large number of counties, through the action of their boards of supervisors, have removed all of their children over two years old from their county poor-houses, and have adopted methods for placing them in orphan and other asylums, and in family homes.

You are urgently requested to give this subject your careful consideration, with a view to determine how a change, so greatly to be desired, may be best accomplished in your county. I will avail myself of this opportunity to forward you an extract from the last annual report of the board relating to this subject.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary of the Board.

Extract from the minutes of the Board of Supervisors of Essex county, N. Y.:

Mr. Root presented for the consideration of this board, a communication from the State Board of Charities, in relation to pauper children kept in the county poor-house.

On motion of Mr. Root, the consideration of this subject was set down for eight o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. Root, voted that the clerk of this board be instructed to correspond with the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, in relation to pauper children in the county poor-house, as to expense of removal and the course to be pursued in relation thereto.

SUPERVISORS CLERK'S OFFICE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY,
December 1, 1874.

To Charles S. Hoyt, Esq., Albany:

DEAR SIR — Herewith I send you action taken by the board of supervisors of this county in relation to children in the county poor-house. Please favor the board with your views on or before the ninth of December, and oblige,

Respectfully yours,
GEO. S. NICHOLSON,
Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
ALBANY, *December* 5, 1874.

Geo. S. Nicholson, Esq., Clerk of Board of Supervisors, Essex County, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR — Your communication of the 1st inst., enclosing a copy of a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Essex county, requesting me to inform them as to the course to be pursued by them for the removal of the children from their county poor-house, and as to the cost of their support in orphan asylums, etc., is received.

The removal may be made by the superintendent of the poor, or by the keeper of the county poor-house, under resolution of the board of supervisors. There are a number of orphan asylums in the State which would receive the children now in your county poor-house, and such others as the county, from time to time, may desire

to send. The cost for their maintenance, clothing, education, and care in such asylums would be about two dollars per week. Although this somewhat exceeds the cost for their support in your county poor-house, it is believed that the change would not only largely benefit the children, but that, in the end, it would result in great saving to the county. If your board authorizes the removal, I will cheerfully render such aid in the matter as in my power.

I embrace this occasion to forward to you a copy of a document, showing the action of several counties in reference to their pauper children, which, in every instance, it is said, has proved highly satisfactory.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary of the Board.

No official information has been received of any further action in the matter. This county is suffering largely from entailed pauperism, which it is believed can be remedied only by promptly providing for the education and training of its dependent children, otherwise than in the poor-house. The results shown cannot be attributed to any fault of the keeper, but to the evils of the system.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

In the Franklin County Poor-House there were but four (4) children on the 24th of August, 1874; two (2) infant boys, one three and the other four months old, and two (2) girls, one thirteen and the other fifteen. The two boys were born in the poor-house and are both illegitimate. Both the girls are mentally and morally perverted. These girls have been in the poor-house two years each. They should be placed in some institution specially adapted to their reformation. The father of one of them is reported as "immoral and sensual;" her mother respectable and well behaved. Her older brothers and sisters are self-supporting and occupying respectable situations in life. This girl, the youngest of the family, is thoroughly debased. She has been several times placed in families and returned as incorrigible.

Seven children have been placed in families out of this poor-house during the past year; four girls and three boys. Two were orphans and three, half orphans; two were illegitimate. All were healthy and intelligent, and are well provided for. Five are receiving moral and religious training. The influences surrounding all are

good, and five of the number are "doing well." It is not reported whether any are attending school. One is aged two years, two five years, one seven and three nine years. All were remaining in their new homes at date of the report.

FULTON COUNTY.

There were thirteen (13) children in the Fulton County Poor-House October 3, 1874; seven (7) boys and six (6) girls. Four of them were under two years of age, six were over two and under ten, and three between the ages of ten and sixteen. Seven had been in the poor-house less than one year, one sixteen months, three, three years, one, four years, and one ten years, making the aggregate time spent by these children in this poor-house twenty-eight years and ten months. The mothers of three of these children were regarded as being debased, none of them intemperate. Ten of the children are reported as having fathers of idle, shiftless and intemperate habits. Five had been abandoned by their fathers. Four had fathers and seven had mothers in the poor-house. These children belong to families in which there have been thirty-one dependents in three generations. There were three defectives. Three of the children, two boys and one girl, belong to one family. The mother is said to have been under pauper influences, more or less, from childhood, and married a man similarly reared and of intemperate habits. There are three other children, one girl and two boys, belonging to one family, all healthy. A girl, aged ten years, is an idiot. Her grandfather and grandmother were paupers. Of her grandparents, the examiner says, "they were educated and trained as paupers, and have burdened Fulton county for generations past. They belong to the early race of 'backwoods squatters.' Some of the same family are in the Montgomery county poor-house."

A communication was addressed to the Board of Supervisors of this county, at its last session, by the secretary of this board, calling attention to the condition of the children in their county poor-house, and pointing out the evils resulting from rearing children under poor-house associations, and urging their removal. It gives satisfaction to state that these suggestions were kindly received and favorably considered by the Board of Supervisors, as shown in the following extract from the minutes of its proceedings:

"FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF FULTON COUNTY, SESSION OF 1874.

"Mr. Young, presented the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

"*Whereas*, A committee of this board, together with the late visitors to the county poor-house, have recommended that a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of placing certain children now inmates, and such children as may hereafter become inmates of said county poor-house, in some of the public institutions of charity of this State, for the purpose of maintaining and educating said children at the expense of the county, therefore

"*Resolved*, That a committee of two be appointed, and that said committee be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to correspond and confer with the different institutions of public charities of the State, in accordance with the recommendations aforesaid, and if they deem it to be for the best interests of the county and the public welfare, that the said committee concurring, shall have and they are hereby vested with full power and authority to contract with some one or more of the aforesaid institutions, and to place said children or as many of them as they may deem expedient in such instiutions, and report all proceedings, correspondence and contracts made by them, to the Board of Supervisors of this county, at their next annual meeting.

"The chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. Young and Durfee.

"I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original preamble and resolution in my possession.

"GEO. D. HENRY,

"*Clerk of Board of Supervisors, Fulton County.*"

GENESEE COUNTY.

At the date of September 19th, 1874, there were in the Genesee County Poor-House seven (7) children—two (2) boys and five (5) girls—all but one over two years of age. Of these, one had been in the institution three years, one four, one five, and one seven years. The aggregate of child-life spent in the poor-house by the children then remaining there, was twenty-one years and one month All the children are healthy except two, one of whom is epileptic, and the other feeble-minded, and also deaf and partly blind. A deep interest has been awakened in this county regarding poor-house children. The local committee appointed by this board has been

zealous in aiding county officials in finding places for children, and it is believed that the general sentiment of the county is opposed to maintaining children in the poor-house. The discussion of the subject has had the tendency to arouse the sympathies of good people in behalf of the children, resulting in making it less difficult than heretofore for the county officials to place them in the better class of families. It is believed that ere long the rearing of children about the poor-house in this county will not be permitted by the people. The children that have been placed out in families during the year are reported as being surrounded by good influences and doing well.

NOTE.—The following resolution relating to pauper children, passed by the board of supervisors of Genesee county, at a recent session, has been received since writing the above:

PAUPER CHILDREN

Moved by Mr. Monell, That the superintendents of the poor be recommended to make arrangements with some orphan asylum for the keeping of the children now in the county poor-house or any that may be hereafter sent there.

GREENE COUNTY.

In the Greene County Poor-House, November 12, 1874, there were twenty-three (23) children; twelve (12) were boys and eleven (11) girls. Seven were under two years of age, fourteen under ten, and two between ten and sixteen. Nine had native fathers, and three foreign; nineteen had native mothers, and two foreign. The nativity of the fathers of eleven, and the mothers of two was unascertained. Eleven of the children were born in the poor-house. Seven of them had remained in the poor-house from six months to one year. Three had been there severally, two and three years; five had been there three years each. One had been there five years, one six, one seven, one eight, and one thirteen years, making an aggregate of child-life spent in the poor-house by these children of seventy-nine years. Twelve had intemperate fathers; four temperate, and the habits of seven were unknown. The mothers of eleven were said to be debased; twelve of the children were illegitimate. Nineteen had pauper mothers, two had pauper grandmothers, three had pauper aunts, two had pauper uncles, ten had pauper brothers, and fifteen had pauper sisters. Seventeen were healthy children; one was idiotic, and two feeble-minded. Five had been abandoned by one or both parents. Twelve had mothers in the poor-house at the date of examination. Three sisters ranging in ages from one to eight years were with their mother, a woman about forty years of age—a

vagrant. Her mother was poor, and she was neglected. She had received no advantages of early education, and could not even read or write. She is temperate in her habits; formerly, "lived out" and did housework. She is the mother of five illegitimate children. She is engaged in doing housework in the poor-house, and is a good worker. It has been her practice to leave the poor-house and go out to work, returning soon to add another helpless infant to the list of dependents. This is the history of her life; all of her children were born in the poor-house. Two other children, one aged eleven months, and the other two years, have also a vagrant mother. She is but eighteen years of age; her parents were ignorant and her father intemperate. She had enjoyed no educational privileges, and her moral and religious training in youth had been greatly neglected. She now takes care of her children in the poor-house, and will probably rear a large family there, and no doubt lead a vagrant and pauper life the remainder of her days. She has a sister in this poor-house, aged nine years. One of the boys seven years old who lost his mother three years ago, and whose father was intemperate, was sent here by the poor-master with two little brothers. Two have been given out to farmers, and have good homes. The father of a bright little boy, whose sister is also an inmate and aged eight years, served as a soldier in the late war.

Five children were placed out in families from this poor-house during the year past. Four were boys, aged respectively three, eight, nine and eleven years, and one was a girl, aged eleven years. Four were received in the families of farmers. The girl is engaged in doing housework. No report as to whether they are attending school. Four are receiving moral and religious training under good surrounding influences and are doing well.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

There is no poor-house in this county. No report as to the dependent children has been received.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

There were six (6) children in the Herkimer County Poor-House on the 1st of October, 1873, and five (5) at the date of October 1, 1874, three of whom had been inmates from birth. Three (3) of these were boys, and two (2) girls. One was two years old, two five, one eleven and one thirteen. Three had mothers in the poor-house and two had fathers there. All of the children were healthy

and ordinarily intelligent, except a girl aged thirteen who was an epileptic. A boy aged two and one of the girls aged five are brother and sister. Their father, it is stated, is a pauper by habit and preference and their mother was a pauper from childhood and reared in poor-house surroundings. She is a healthy person and able to work. This family has produced eleven paupers in three generations. The five children in this poor-house belong to four families, in which three generations have furnished twenty-seven dependents. All the children, with perhaps one exception, should be placed under good training and active industrial influences.

Two children were taken away from the poor-house during the year, one by the mother and the other by both parents, and placed under influences that were unquestionably bad.

By direction of this board, the secretary addressed a communication to the Board of Supervisors of the county the past year, urging the removal of the children from the poor-house. It has been reported that action was taken in the matter by the supervisors, at their last session, and that the children are to be removed to asylums, and the practice of sending this class of dependants to the poor-house, hereafter, is to be discontinued. This action, it is believed, cannot result otherwise than in a great benefit to the children becoming dependent upon the county, and at the same time tend to lessen the burdens growing out of pauperism, as has already been proved in other counties where similar action has been taken.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The number of children in the Jefferson County Poor-House at the date of August 26, 1874, was fifteen (15), nine (9) boys and six (6) girls. Three of these were under two years of age, seven were between the ages of two and ten, and five between the ages of ten and sixteen. Eight were born in the poor-house. A boy aged eleven is feeble-minded, and a girl, aged thirteen has her sense of hearing impaired.

The dependent children of this county are mainly placed in the Jefferson County Orphan Asylum at Watertown; the board of supervisors contributing toward their maintenance the sum of one dollar ($1.00) per week. They are not received in the orphan asylum until they are two years of age, and not permitted to remain beyond the age of twelve.

The children in the Jefferson county poor-house might be further reduced in number by placing some in asylums especially adapted to meet their particular cases. For instance, one of the girls, aged

fourteen, has been returned from the asylum at Watertown as unmanageable. It is believed by those understanding her case that if placed in a reformatory institution she might be trained so as to lead ultimately a useful and respectable life.

KINGS COUNTY.

The pauper children of Kings county are provided for in the Kings County Nursery, a department of the Kings County Alms-House, situated near the village of Flatbush, about four miles from the city hall, Brooklyn. The alms-house is under the control of the Board of Commissioners of Charities of Kings county, consisting of five gentlemen. Each commissioner represents one of the five districts into which the county is divided. They are vested with, and exercise the same general powers as county superintendents of the poor.

The number of pauper children in the Kings county nursery over two years of age, in fair health and ordinary intelligence, was, at the date of the inquiry, greater than in all the county poor-houses of this State. The potent influence which this institution exerts over the moral well being, not only of the community in which it exists, but in a degree upon the State at large, makes it seem desirable to present a somewhat minute description of the buildings, and an outline of the system adopted in its management. Several visitations to this institution have been made by me during the past year.

Description of buildings.— The principal building of the nursery is of brick, three stories high, exclusive of a basement. It fronts upon Flatbush avenue, standing a short distance from the street. The ground plan of the main building is E-shaped. The measurement of the front is 200 feet, and the rear projections 82 feet. The principal entrance is in the center of the building. To the right, on the first floor, upon entering, are the superintendent's office, the apartments of the family and officers, and store-room and ironing-rooms. The second and third floors are divided into twenty-four wards, twelve on each floor. Porches about twelve feet wide, inclosed with sash, extend along each floor at the rear of the building, filling the spaces between the rear projections. All the wards and apartments open rearward by means of doors on these porches. There are three separate flights of stairways from basement to upper floors. Two of the wards on the upper floor are occupied by women of the establishment and their children. One ward on this floor is devoted to idiot boys. The twelve wards on the second floor are occupied by male children under seven years of age, and female children of all ages. In the rear

of the main structure is a building used for an engine-house, wash-room and carpenter shop. Steam is generated here for warming the entire establishment, being conveyed underground to the main building. A high plank fence incloses a yard in the rear which is about four hundred feet square. This is the play ground of the institution. The fence does not prevent agile lads from finding their way over it occasionally during hours of recreation, much to the annoyance of the neighborhood. The institution is supplied with water from the city, lighted by gas and ventilated by two large air flues, one near each end of the building. They communicate with a system of flues extending throughout the structure. These air flues or stacks are heated by a furnace to facilitate the draught. The large flues which are designed to supply pure air to the building rise but slightly above the foul pavement of the yard. The air introduced into the building is consequently taken from the surface of the ground instead of from ten to twenty feet above it. There are bath-rooms at each end of the building on both of the ward floors. The closets, supplied with water, are located on each floor within the various wards.

Officers and employes.— The institution is under the immediate direction of a superintendent, assisted by a matron, teacher and assistant teacher. There are also employed two nurses, two female cooks, a chambermaid, engineer, gardener and night watchman. The gardener is assisted by pauper adults and the nursery boys in cultivating the garden which contains about three acres.

Adult pauper inmates.—In addition to the employes enumerated there are about the institution ten male and thirty-six female pauper inmates who are mostly engaged in various duties incident to such an establishment.

Four of the adult male inmates are seventeen years of age, and one is nineteen. Two have been inmates of alms-houses, each one year; one six years, and two seventeen years. The ages of the other five male adults vary from twenty-seven to fifty-two years.

Of the thirty-six female pauper adults brought into association with the children in the nursery, the following may be stated: One is under twenty; eleven are from twenty to thirty; twenty-one from thirty to forty, and three from forty to fifty years of age. Seven of the number were single; eight were widows; twenty-one were married; twelve of these had been abandoned by their husbands; two of the number were natives of America; one each was a native of England, Scotland, Germany and Holland; twenty-nine were natives of Ireland, and the nativity of one could

not be ascertained. Ten were able to read; seven were able to read and write; nineteen were unable either to read or write. The habits of twelve were stated to be temperate; nineteen were moderate drinkers, and four immoderate. Eighteen assume more or less responsibility in charge of the various wards. The number of children belonging to these female inmates is sixty.

The children.— There were in the institution October 1st, 1874, three hundred and seventy-five (375) children. Ninety-five were reported as having been placed in families during the year previous. The number in the institution on the first of October, 1873, was three hundred and thirty-three (333). It will, therefore, be seen that there was an increase during the year ending October 1st, 1874.

The number of children in the nursery at the date of examination, December 2, 1874, was three hundred and fifty-six (356). Of this number two hundred and forty-three (243) were boys and one hundred and thirteen (113) girls. Of these fourteen were under and two years of age, two hundred and thirty-six were between the ages of ten and twelve, and one hundred and six were between ten and sixteen years of age. The fathers of fourteen of the children were natives of America, twenty-eight of England, one hundred and seventy-seven of Ireland, six of Scotland, thirty-three of Germany, three of France, three of Denmark, one of Italy, one of Hungary, one of Switzerland. The nativity of eighty-nine could not be ascertained. The mothers of six were natives of America, ten of England, two hundred and twenty-eight of Ireland, twenty-seven of Germany, four of Scotland, three of Holland, one of France, two of Denmark, one of Switzerland, and two of Canada. The nativity of seventy-two could not be ascertained. The length of time the children had remained in the institution was as follows: twenty had been there one month, thirty-three two months, twenty-four three months, twenty-two four months, eleven five months, eleven six months, sixty-nine from six months to one year, fifty-nine from one year to two years, eighteen three years, twenty-five four years, twenty-two five years, twelve six years, nine seven years, thirteen eight years, two nine years, three ten years, and one each eleven, twelve, and thirteen years, making an aggregate of child-life spent under alms-house influences by the children then remaining there of seven hundred and ninety-nine years. The average time spent in the nursery at date of report, by each of the children, was two and one-fourth years.

The fathers of one hundred and thirty-two were reported temperate, eighty-nine intemperate, and the habits one hundred and

thirty-five could not be ascertained; the mothers of two hundred and six temperate, fifty-one intemperate, and ninety-nine unascertainable. The occupations of the fathers were as follows: laborers one hundred and forty-seven, agriculturists four, mechanics ninety-two, commercial fourteen, and other occupations twenty-eight; unknown seventy-one. The fathers of thirty and the mothers of one hundred and seventy-nine had been or were paupers; the grandmothers of seven were known to have been paupers; one hundred and ninety had pauper brothers, and one hundred and fifty-five had pauper sisters. The fathers of fifteen and the mothers of eighty-nine were in the alms-house or nursery at the date of inquiry; one hundred and one of the children had been abandoned by their fathers, and thirty-three by their mothers; thirty-six were orphan children, and one hundred and sixty half orphans; of the half orphans ninety-five had been bereaved of their fathers, and sixty-five of their mothers. Two of the children were crippled, one each deformed, blind, and deaf, five were blind in one eye, two were dumb, six idiotic, four epileptic, four paralytic, and three feeble-minded. The brothers of twenty-two and the sisters of sixteen had died in the almshouse or nursery. The fathers of eight and the mothers of eight were in the penitentiary.

A few of the children received in the institution come from the alms-house department; they are mainly from the city of Brooklyn; only a few come from the country towns. In the alms-house is a department denominated the "baby ward." Mothers when sufficiently recovered from confinement, are transferred from the hospital with their young infants to this ward or building. The mother is allowed, if she so desires, to remain here with her child until it is old enough to be weaned. She is then required to wean the child, or leave the alms-house and take it with her. Many mothers seek an opportunity of entering the nursery department with their children. This they are permitted to do, if assistance is needed in the nursery. But a small proportion of the children, however, enter the nursery from this source. A majority of them come in family groups, and go out in the same way.

It is not customary to put out in families children between the ages of two and ten unless they are orphans, half orphans, or have been abandoned, or are such as have been neglected for several years, by their parents failing to visit them. It will be seen that there are fewer girls in the institution than boys. The superintendent says: "That of late years he has not been able to supply the demand for girls; while it is difficult to find places for the boys."

Girls are put out readily at all times. Many families in moderate circumstances, will take a little girl when they cannot afford to hire a servant and pay regular wages. Such is the demand, that if the girls who go out are not well treated in their new homes, they leave and find places elsewhere. This is particularly the case after they have had some experience. There are also a great many occupations which small girls may follow, that make them in demand; such, for example, as those carried on in tobacco factories, paper-box factories, patent-medicine factories, and in similar branches of light handiwork. A great many boys go out of the nursery in the summer, and come back to stay during the winter. Formerly a good many were taken out by what are termed "milkmen." These so-called milkmen herd cows on the commons, and along the by-ways, and sell their milk. The boys are required to watch and drive the cows. Two of the boys during the summer have been sent out to lead blind men.

In placing out children no written condition or contract is made. A verbal agreement, or understanding, is entered into with the superintendent on the part of the person taking the child, by which the latter agrees to board and clothe it; send it to Sunday-school; give it, if under twelve years of age, three months schooling in each year, or an equivalent in evening instruction at home. The guardian has permission to return the child, upon obtaining a written consent from one of the commissioners. If the parents of the child desire subsequently to take it back, and can convince a commissioner that they are able to provide for it, the new guardian is required to give it up. In some cases, parties very naturally refuse to relinquish the child upon whom they may have bestowed more care than it ever received before, and to whom they may have become strongly attached. In such cases, an order from the resident commissioner is requisite to compel its relinquishment. A good many boys come back after having been placed out. In such cases, they are repeatedly "put out until they stay out."

Many of the children come in very poorly clad, remain until they are well clothed, and go out soon. This makes the sewing department an active one. It is rendered the more so from the fact that the immediate supervision of so large a number of children is, to a great degree, in the hands of irresponsible persons, that is to say paupers. Upon my first visitation, almost the first child that I saw, a little girl of about ten years, had her clothes almost torn from her. One white shoulder was bare and her torn garments seemed to be merely looped about her person.

Another little girl somewhat younger had her skirt nearly torn out from the waist. There were other evidences of hard treatment of clothing and neglect for which the system and not the matron or officers in charge might be held responsible. One must conclude that such a condition of things is to be expected when girls and boys of all mental and moral grades, including idiots, and of all ages up to sixteen romp and tear about together without intelligent and responsible supervision. This they may do in the high fenced yard, on the porches, in the corridors, wash-rooms and elsewhere. The wash-house occupied by the numerous wash-women of the establishment appears to be a favorite resort and social rendezvous for the boys and girls when tired of play in the yard.

Nursery dietary.— The following is the dietary for the nursery, prepared by the medical superintendent of the Kings county hospital.

	Breakfast.					Dinner.							Supper.					
	Bread.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Milk.	Sugar.	Beef soup, vegetables.	Bean soup, pork.	Fresh beef.	Salt codfish.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Mutton soup.	Bread.	Butter.	Milk.	Indian meal.	Tea.	Sugar.
	Ozs.					Pts.		Ozs.				Pt.	Ozs.		Pt.	Ozs.		
Sunday	5	½	¼	1	½	½	..	2	..	2	4	..	7	½	½	..	..	..
Monday	5	½	¼	1	½	½	..	2	..	2	4	..	7	½	½	..	..	..
Tuesday	5	½	¼	1	½	..	½	..	..	..	6	..	7	½	½	..	..	..
Wednesday	5	½	¼	1	½	½	..	2	..	..	6		7	½	1-16	..	1-12	½
Thursday	5	½	¼	1	½	½	..	2	..	6	..	..	7	½	½	..	..	..
Friday	5	½	¼	1	½	..	..	..	6	6	2	..	4	..	½	2	..	..
Saturday	5	½	¼	1	½	..	..	..	..	2	6	½	7	½	1-16	..	1-12	½

Extra diet for children under seven years and sick children.— Lunch at 10 A. M., consisting of boiled rice with milk or molasses. Corn starch, farina and sugar in quantities, and at hours ordered by the attending physician. Beef tea daily at 10½ A. M. for children designated by the attending physician. Soda biscuit at any hour.

The school.— The school assembles at 9 o'clock. It is opened by a general recitation of the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles Creed, and is kept in until twelve o'clock, with one intermission of fifteen or twenty minutes. It is called together again at 1, and continues without intermission until 3 o'clock. From this hour until the children retire for the night, the time is mainly taken up in playing about the premises. The retiring hour is about seven in winter and eight o'clock in summer. No industries for children are carried on in the

institution. Boys who work in the garden in summer do not attend school any part of the day while so occupied. The ordinary common-school studies are taught in the school-room, that is to say, the alphabet, reading, spelling, writing, history, arithmetic and geography. No class in grammar existed at the time of my visits, although, it was stated, there had been one previous to the last vacation. The principal, and assistant female teacher appeared to be capable and devoted to their work, but labor under such adverse circumstances that they cannot reach desirable or even satisfactory results. I was informed by a gentleman who had formerly taught the school for six years, and who is now principal of one of the large public schools of Brooklyn, that his labor in this school had always been unsatisfactory and discouraging; that the good imparted while in the school seemed to be neutralized by adverse influences outside of it. A large number of his pupils were always new comers, while others were expecting soon to leave. It took the first some time to get interested, and those about to leave communicated their apathy to a large portion who would but for these hindrances, be more ambitious. But the great cause of demoralization in his school he ascribed to the adult pauper element in the institution.

Sunday-schools. — Upon Sunday afternoon two Sunday-schools are taught. The first commences about a quarter to 1 o'clock and continues until 3. It is conducted by the members of the St. Vincent De Paul Society of Brooklyn. Immediately after this school is over another is called, which is directed by Miss E. J. Cookely, Deaconess, as principal, assisted by other benevolent ladies. It is continued about the same length of time as the former.

Cost of maintaining the nursery. — The cost of maintaining the nursery during the year ending July 31, 1874, according to the report of the Commissioners of Charities, was $39,211.31. The average number of inmates was three hundred and eight-eight (388.) This would make the average, cost of keeping each child $101.06 per year, or $1.94 per week.

If to this sum be added the yearly interest upon the cost of the nursery building and grounds the cost of maintenance will be still further increased.

Influence of the nursery system upon children. — It appears that there have been five hundred and seven children received during the past year into the nursery. As there were only fourteen children under two years of age, at the time of the examination, nearly the whole had arrived at an age when the memory had begun to store up the teachings of its surroundings. Such of the children

as come in family groups have, at least, lost some of their self-respect, and some of them will feel little or no repugnance to returning, and as they grow older, will naturally lapse into a life of indolence, ignorance and, perhaps, crime.

This permitting of so many families of children to be brought into the institution, to remain as it were at their pleasure, and then leave after having been corrupted by older children, who have been reared more or less in the alms-house, and whose natures are thoroughly saturated with poor-house vices, is one of the worst features of the system. The listless idle habits of the poor-house are so seductive as to confirm in pauperism the transient adult whom misfortune, for even a short time, brings within its influences How much more is it likely to fasten itself upon children. But families here come and go in almost infinite numbers, and then repeat the process again and again. Who will assume to say that the damaging results springing from these moral contaminations, are not incalculable? Such an institution comfortably warmed, where the inmates are well fed, must have that charm for youth that, standing as it does in sight of a great city, will draw many, who are sure to come again and again, if they can plead an excuse, if for no other reason than to renew the social life begun therein. May it not be properly asked whether such an institution, so related to a large community, does not offer a temptation to individuals to become paupers? It would seem better in cases where a family is tending toward pauperism to extend temporary relief; but if it is found that they must inevitably descend to the grade of dependence, after they have reached that line, and immediately thereafter, would it not be wiser to place the children promptly in good families, or in asylums where they will go into the ascending instead of the descending scale? Would not many parents inclined to thriftlessness and debauchery be stayed in their course by the thought that eventually they must, if they continue on, part with their children, when it shall have been proved that they are unable or unworthy of holding any longer the relation of guardians to them? Would not the certainty of children finding their way into an asylum and from thence into the care of families, under circumstances to preclude their being reclaimed afterward by the parent, prevent many a father from abandoning his family?

An objectionable feature in the Kings county system is that children are not placed out in families until they have arrived at ten years of age, unless they are orphan, half-orphan, have been abandoned by their parents or have not been inquired often after for

several years. It would seem to be an easy matter to determine by careful investigation whether there is a probability that the parent will reclaim the child or not; if not, it ought unquestionably to be placed in a family or asylum at once, rather than be subjected to these dragging-down influences. After leaving it but a little time in the establishment, sometimes only a few months, the child acquires habits that preclude its becoming an inmate of the most desirable kind of home. It may be asked who is to assume the responsibility of this degradation, this defacement of those divinely imparted characteristics of humanity?

Another objectionable feature of the Kings county system is that of permitting parents to reclaim their children after having virtually abandoned them for years, and allowing their taking the child from a good home and bringing it into a worse condition, in the promise of what proves to be but a temporary establishment of the old home, under unhappy influences. There seems to be in this not only a manifest injustice to the child, but to its new guardian, who for a few years, while the child is growing and developing under good schooling and proper training, has been carrying a pecuniary burden in the hope of an after return from the grateful service and affection of the child. If a principle already incorporated in the statute were differently applied, this evil would be corrected. In chapter 830, section 10, Laws of 1873, there is a provision as follows:

"Whenever a parent has abandoned or shall abandon an infant child, such parent shall be deemed to have forfeited all claim that he or she would otherwise have, as to the custody of said child, or otherwise against any person who have taken, adopted and assumed the maintenance of such child, and in such case the person so adopting, taking and assuming the maintenance of such child may adopt it under the provisions of this act, with the same effect as if the consent of such parents had been obtained."

It appears that, out of the whole number of unfortunate children in the Kings county nursery, one hundred and six are over ten years of age. A few are imbeciles; but the greater portion at least should be under active industrial influences. Each one of these children in a family, while having its hours of school and play, would, in addition, be performing certain home duties, bearing in accordance with its capacity, a share of household responsibilities, and thus receiving daily lessons in thrift and industry, a knowledge of the value of time and its proper uses, besides learning infinite lessons of manual dexterity, and acquiring habits of order and decency.

If it be necessary to retain so large a number of young persons over ten years of age under these irksome conditions, it would seem their due that they should be actively employed, as well as schooled and taught some useful art or trade. Were this the case, the sense of confinement one feels here, and which oppressed me beyond any other institution I have visited, would be more tolerable. As it is, the close rooms, the enclosed porches, the dim and disagreeable halls, and above all the yard walled by what is intended to be an insurmountable barrier, high as though it enclosed a State prison, and without, so far as I could see, one blade of grass, or green leaf or waving branch of a tree, made the place seem to me like a miniature Bastile. I mentally exclaimed — wherein have these little ones offended that they should be treated as prisioners of State? Many of them are the sons and daughters of honest poverty and misfortune. Is their childhood, which should be the happiest portion of their lives, to be thus spent without human sympathy, without at least occasionally strolling in the green fields and parks or inhaling the sweet breath of flowers? Literally herded together in this confinement, surging hither and thither as a drove of dumb animals in the yard of the farmer, is it to be wondered at if we should see these children sinking into the most degrading and brutish habits?

The sombre features of the Kings County Alms-House Nursery appear the more objectionable, placed, as it is, in striking contrast with the large number of excellent and well-conducted charities in the city of Brooklyn, having for their objects the rearing and training of children to usefulness and respectability. An examination of these institutions, and the great and efficient work they are doing in the cause of humanity, makes it a matter of deep regret that so large a number of children as are in the nursery should be deprived of like advantages. Moreover, when it is considered that the asylums are not the only mediums by which the children may be relieved, but that numberless homes stand ready to receive them as welcome inmates, their unfortunate condition is still further to be deplored.

Conclusions. — Notwithstanding the attention given to this institution by those interested in its management, it becomes painfully apparent to even a casual observer that the King's County Nursery differs but little in all its essential features from the children's department of an ordinary county poor-house. As has been shown, there are forty-six adult paupers who are brought into intimate association with a very large number of impressible children. The individuals thus brought into the re-

lationship of trainers of youth — for they cannot but exercise such function, though it be unconsciously — are not selected with care, nor in view of their peculiar fitness for the great responsibility they assume, but on the contrary are taken entirely from among those who through misfortune, vice or intemperance, have sunk in the social scale to the rank of the dependent class. What can be expected from such teachings and such associations? It would seem that under the system here practiced the institution could not be regarded as other than a nursery to propagate pauperism instead of an institution full of active agencies to neutralize it. If such be true, in even a small degree, this wealthy county, looking at the subject from no other than a pecuniary standpoint cannot afford to sustain the present system. If it should be changed in respect to the employment of pauper attendants, and in the places of those now serving, capable and efficient paid employes were substituted, it would still be found impracticable to shut out all surrounding poor-house influences. If the children are kept in such close confinement as should effect an absolute separation from the other inmates, then such confinement must partake of the nature of imprisonment. Remove these objections and there remain others as insuperable which are presented elsewhere in this report. These objections are so potent as to seemingly admit of no other conclusion than that the rearing of children in connection with pauper establishments is incompatible with the interests of the tax payer and the well being of society. This has already been proved to be the case in other counties in the State where it has been tried and set aside.

By direction of this board, the following letter relating to this subject was addressed to the Commissioners of Charities of King's county:

ALBANY N. Y., *September* 24, 1874.

To the Commissioners of Charities of the County of Kings.

GENTLEMEN — By the direction of the State Board of Charities I address you in reference to the pauper children in the Kings county alms-house. It has been the policy of this board since its first establishment to discountenance the association of adult paupers in poor-houses and alms-houses with pauper children, and its efforts have been directed in every possible legitimate manner toward removing pauper children from these institutions. This has already been done in a large number of counties; a growing interest is generally manifested in the subject, and it is hoped soon to effect in

this important particular a complete reform throughout the State. Although Kings county has a separate establishment for children, nevertheless the very large number of adult paupers engaged in and about the children's department creates, it is believed, an evil of great magnitude, making the system differ but little from that of an ordinary county poor-house establishment where no classification is attempted.

Your last report to the State Board of Charities shows that there were at the date of report 341 children in the nursery department of your alms-house. A very large number of these were over two years of age, and a recent inspection convinces the writer that their condition, as regards their moral well-being, is deplorable in the extreme. These children having been reduced through adverse influences to the rank of the pauper class, it would seem that the only hope of elevating them into useful, self-supporting citizens and breaking the line of hereditary tendencies would be in removing them absolutely from the corrupting and debasing contamination of pauperism, and surrounding them not only in school, but when out of it with healthy teachings, and if possible industrial activities. The consequences of adopting an erroneous policy in the treatment of this subject are so vast, whether regarded in a moral or pecuniary view, as should seemingly arrest the attention of every thoughtful and well-disposed person. If there be any force in the conclusion arrived at by the State Board of Charities, that the association of pauper children with adult paupers tends to perpetuate pauperism, then this subject becomes one of great importance to the tax-payers of your county, and not only your county but the people at large.

You are earnestly requested to give this matter you deliberate and careful consideration.

Very respectfully,

(Signed.) WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,

Vice-President State Board Charities.

A letter was, at the same time, addressed to the President of the Kings County Local Visiting Committee, respectfully requesting the committee to co-operate with the county officials, and lend such aid in the matter as would be acceptable in the endeavor to reform the evils referred to.

It is gratifying to state that the commissioners gave the subject due attention and it was brought by them to the consideration of the Board of Supervisors of Kings county. This board appointed a

have been placed in families during the period named, eight healthy boys, ranging from three to twelve years old, and one girl aged six years; one was an orphan, five were half-orphans, and three had parents living. One, a half-orphan, was provided with a home by its father, the rest were placed in the families of farmers. Eight are well provided for, five of whom are attending school; three of them have had two months schooling, and three have had three months. Eight are receiving moral and religious training under good surrounding influences; four are said to be doing well; three fairly, and the condition of two was unascertained.

MADISON COUNTY.

In the Madison County Poor-House August 12, 1874, there were but three (3) children. Two of these were young infants, both born in the poor-house. One was a girl fifteen years old, temporarily there in consequenee of being severely burned.

At the annual session of the Board of Supervisors of Madison county, held November, 1870, the report received from the committee appointed to consider the best means of providing for the care and maintenance of homeless and destitute children of this county, elsewhere than in the poor-house, contains the following fitting and forcible language: "*No law of the State is more fraught with wisdom than that based upon the idea that it is better to train the youthful mind than support the aged criminal, and no experiment in political economy of more practical value than that which transforms a fruitful source of taxation into a source of revenue — a pauper into a tax-paying citizen.*"

The effect of the principle embodied in the above resolution, and adopted by the county in its treatment of the unfortunate children thrown upon its care, is happily demonstrated in the beneficent workings of the Madison County Orphan Asylum, located at Peterboro. This institution was founded by the late Hon. Gerrit Smith,* who donated the building and furnished it, and also gave ten acres of ground.

* The generous deed, referred to above, of this great and good man gave birth to the following touching incident, which took place at his funeral at Peterboro, December 31, 1874.

"About noon the thirty little orphan boys, who were the particular proteges and favorites of Mr. Smith, marched in procession from the asylum which he had established for them, to the grounds and house in which he had frequently entertained them. The majority of them were too young to realize that they were looking upon their benefactor's face for the last time, but the older ones turned away from the casket with tearful eyes. The children formed in a semi-circle and sung a favorite hymn that they had learned to please Mr. Smith.

The children placed in this institution readily find their way into families.

MONROE COUNTY.

In Monroe county the homeless and destitute children are placed at once by the superintendent and overseers of the poor in the various orphan asylums of the city of Rochester, from whence they are absorbed into the better class of the community. The principle is adopted in this county of forbidding the admission of children into the poor-house.

The sum contributed by the board of supervisors toward the maintenance of such children is one dollar ($1.00) per week.

This sum is undoubtedly far below the actual cost of supporting them. It would seem, to say the least but just and fair, that the county should pay for maintaining these children under good influences in the asylums, as much as it would cost to keep them under bad influences at the poor-house; especially in view of the fact that these benevolent efforts directly tend very largely to reduce the burden of taxation for public charities.

The generous spirit shown in relieving the county of the care of these children by assuming the wearisome duty of their proper training, it would seem should be met by a corresponding spirit of liberality on the part of the representatives of the people.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

On the 6th of October, 1874, there were in the Montgomery County Poor-House seven (7) children, three (3) boys and four (4) girls. Two were under two years, three were between the ages of two and ten, and two between ten and sixteen. Four were born in the poor-house. All had native mothers. The fathers of four were natives, and three were foreign. One of the children had been in the poor-house six months, one one and a half years, one two and one-half years, two three years, one four, and one fifteen years. The aggregate time spent in the poor-house by all the children was twenty-nine and one-half years. The fathers of four of these children are reported as being of idle habits, and all of them intemperate. Of the mothers three are reported as being idle and two industrious; three as being intemperate, and four temperate. The fathers and mothers except one of all these children were, or had been committed as paupers. The fathers of two and the mothers of six were then in the poor-house. All of the children have brothers or sisters, who are or have been

paupers. Four are healthy and ordinarily intelligent. One of the girls, aged fifteen, was feeble minded, and not only her father and mother, but her grandfather and grandmother have been paupers. She is likely to remain dependent during her life. A boy of the same age as this girl is an epileptic. His three brothers and three sisters, as likewise his father and mother, had been committed as paupers. One of the brothers is idiotic and is losing his sight. This family inherit blindness from the mother, and belongs to a race both physically and mentally degenerated by long debauchery and want of elevating influences. The father of two of the children lost his leg at the age of forty-five, became then a dependent upon public charity, and has remained so ever since. He has had four children in the poor-house; two of the girls have been placed in homes, and one of them doing well. The other two are promising children and should be placed in homes. There were three children less in the poor-house at the date of report, than there was the year previous at same date. It is not reported how many have been placed out in families during the year.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

The children that come under the alms-house system in New York county, are mainly in the buildings grouped on Randall's Island and known as the Foundling Hospital, Idiot Asylum, Nursery and Nursery Hospital. The whole number of children reported as being in the alms-house department of New York charities on the 30th of November, 1874, was thirteen hundred and forty-four.

As the inquiry now being conducted by this board into the causes of pauperism, has not been completed in these institutions, conclusions based upon it, conjointly with those drawn from personal inspection, cannot safely be reached until the inquiry which is now being rapidly pushed forward has been wholly completed.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

November 5, 1874, there were twenty-seven (27) children in the Niagara County Poor-House, eighteen (18) boys and nine (9) girls. The aggregate length of time the children remaining there had spent in the poor-house was sixty-two and one-half years. Only four of them are under two years of age, and only one child is classed as a defective, making twenty-two children that should be placed in families or asylums. Nine of them have been abandoned by one or both of their parents, and five are half orphans.

A school is kept at the poor-house by a capable teacher, a daughter of the keeper. The children during the hours of play cannot be prevented from ranging over the premises and intermingling with older inmates, among whom are some who are debased, and cannot be prevented from maintaining social intimacies with the children. The superintendent and keeper say they cannot find places for the children, as there is not much inquiry for them. They would give them out, if opportunity offered, and would be glad to send them, if practicable, to other counties, where the demand exceeds the supply.

No report of this county is at hand of children placed out in families during the past year.

It is with regret that the statement must be made that the number of poor children in this county-house has increased from thirteen to twenty-seven during the year, having more than doubled. I have made several visitations to the Niagara county poor-house, alone as well as in company with prominent citizens of the county, and by direction of this Board, the Secretary addressed a letter to the Board of Supervisors at its last session, calling their attention to the number of children in the poor-house, and asking their consideration of the subject, with a view to removing them. But the way has not seemed to open as yet to remove the children from the evil influences from which they are suffering. If there were some benevolent institutions, in Lockport that would assume the charge of these unfortunate children for the time being, and see to their being placed eventually in families, the difficulty would doubtless be removed, as a strong interest seems to be shown generally in the subject by the people of the county.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors of this county, for a number of years past, have authorized the placing of all the dependent children of the county in local orphan asylums, and appropriated annually the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) toward the weekly maintenance of each child. This humane policy affecting the welfare of homeless children has been fully carried out during the year past.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

The Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county, in a resolution adopted December 20, 1869, relating to the disposition and maintenance of destitute children, used the following language:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize in the orphan asylums of the county "the principles of an enlarged Christain charity, which is calculated "to elevate an unfortunate class of our fellow-creatures to a posi- "tion of happiness, respectability and usefulness to which they could "not otherwise attain."

The superintendent of the poor of this county says, Dec. 26, 1874, "That all our children are sent to the county orphan asylums direct; "that is, by the superintendent or overseer of the city and several "towns. The cost is one dollar and thirty-five cents ($1.35) per "week for each child.

"We keep no healthy children at the county poor-house, believing "that it is no place to rear them."

ONTARIO COUNTY.

At the date of October 1, 1873, there were in the Ontario County Poor-House fifteen (15) children. August 11, 1874, at the time of the examination by this board, there were twenty-three (23), the number having increased eight between these dates. Of those remaining at the date last named thirteen (13) were boys and ten (10) were girls. Two of the children were under two years of age, fifteen between two and ten, and six between the ages of ten and sixteen. Four of the girls were born in the poor-house. The fathers of eleven were natives of the United States, the nativity of two were unascertained, and ten were of foreign birth. The mothers of eleven were natives of the United States, ten foreign born, and the birth of two was not ascertained. Three of the children had been in the poor-house six months or less, nine one year, three two years, three three years, three five years, and one each nine and ten years, making an aggregate of child-life spent in the poor-house by the children remaining there of fifty-eight years and eight months. Six had pauper fathers, fifteen had pauper mothers, two had pauper grandfathers, two had pauper grandmothers, thirteen had pauper brothers, twelve had pauper sisters, four had pauper uncles, and two had pauper aunts. These children belong to families which are known to have produced forty-three dependents in three generations. In this collection were six defectives.

By direction of this board the Secretary addressed a communication to the Board of Supervisors of Ontario county during their last session, requesting that body to earnestly consider the propriety of removing the children from the poor-house. The subject received due consideration, and the following copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors has been forwarded to this board.

ONTARIO COUNTY:

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
October 17, 1874. }

On motion of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, The influence of the adult paupers as a class at the poor-house, has a tendency to demoralize and corrupt the pauper children while there; therefore,

Resolved, That the superintendents of the poor of this county be requested to consider the propriety of transferring to the Ontario Orphan Asylum, the pauper children which are now at the poor-house, and such as may be sent there hereafter, so far as suitable arrangements can be made with such asylum for the care and education of such children, until they can be placed out in families, as provided by statute, and if suitable arrangements can be made with the orphan asylum, this board respectfully recommend such transfer. And that the superintendents report at our next session, the advisability of such transfer before final action is taken by them.

(A true copy.) HIRAM METCALF,
Supervisors' Clerk.

The superintendents of the poor reported subsequently advising the transfer of the children to asylums, and their removal from the unhappy influences surrounding them is now taking place. This judicious action on the part of the board of supervisors, breaking up the system of rearing children in the poor-house, while bringing new hopes and ambitions to many homeless children, will doubtless result in great pecuniary advantage to tax payers by reducing pauperism in the county.

ORANGE COUNTY.

In the Orange County Poor-House October 19, 1874, there were thirty (30) children; fifteen (15) boys and fifteen (15) girls. Five of this number were under two years of age; seventeen between the ages of two and ten, and eight were over ten years of age. Thirteen were born in the poor-house. Eight had remained there less than one year; four, one year; three, two years; six, three years; four, four years; two, five years; one, six years; one, eight years, and one eleven years — making an aggregate of child-life spent in this poor-house of seventy-nine years. They belong to family groups which number seventy-two dependents in three generations. The fathers of twenty of the children were laborers; four farmers, and three mechanics; the occupations of three were not ascertained. Nineteen of the children had mothers in the poor-house; three of the

children had pauper grandfathers; two had pauper grandmothers; three had pauper fathers; twenty-three had pauper mothers; eleven had pauper brothers; seven had pauper sisters; two had pauper uncles, and five had pauper aunts. Three children had been abandoned by parents. Three of the children were idiotic; one epileptic; two afflicted with scrofula; one feeble-minded, and one was a vagrant and debased. Ten over two years of age were regarded as healthy.

Five children have been placed in families during the past year; four of them were boys. One was aged seven years, two were aged respectively ten and fourteen years. Three were placed with farmers, one with a laborer, and one with a painter. One of the boys, aged fourteen, came back after being some time in a situation and was placed out again, but would not stay, and is now at the poor-house. He is an incorrigible case and probably too old now to be reformed. One had attended school three months, and two six months; four were receiving moral and religious training. The influences surrounding the four remaining out are reported "good," and all were doing well. The whole number that have been in the poor-house during the year is fifty-one. The large number that have left the poor-house and not placed in families have mostly been taken away by their parents. In view of the earnest efforts made by the present efficient superintendent, and his desire to have the children removed, it would seem that some action of the board of supervisors in this county is desirable, authorizing the superintendent to place the children in asylums; from whence they might be transferred to families by persons connected with these institutions who make this work a special duty. At the date of my visit, October 19, 1874, the children appeared to be as well cared for as possible under the circumstances, and were attending school. But the construction and arrangement of the poor-house building is such as to prevent any classification, and the well-disposed and debased come, as elsewhere, into intimate association.

There are also in this county a few pauper children, contained in the *Newburg City and Town Alms-House.* At the date of inquiry there were eleven (11) children, three (3) boys and eight (8) girls. One was under two years of age, eight were between the ages of two and ten, and two between ten and sixteen.

Two had been in the house one year each and three two years each. The fathers of six were born in Ireland, and of five in the United States. The mothers of six were natives of Ireland and five of the United States. Six of the fathers were intemperate and

five temperate. Three of the children had been abandoned by fathers and three were orphans. One was epileptic; two were temporarily ill. Eight of the children belonged in three family groups.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

There were six children in the juvenile asylum of the Orleans County Poor-house November 6, 1874. Two were under two years, four were aged respectively four, six, ten and thirteen years; aggregate child-life spent in the poor-house by these children was thirteen years and four months. This poor-house has a separate establishment in connection with it, built upon a similar principle to that recently constructed in Richmond county. It has a school-room, and pleasant dining and other rooms. The play-ground is enclosed with a close board-fence to keep the children from intercourse with adult inmates. Notwithstanding this this precaution and the exercise of great vigilance otherwise, circumstances distressing in their nature and annoying to the superintendent were of not unfrequent occurrence, resulting from secret association of the children with adult idiots. The present superintendent, soon after entering upon his duties, became convinced of the wrong of permitting children to remain on the poor-house grounds, and set about at once placing them out in families, thereby reducing them to the present small number. Influential citizens of the county among whom were a Local Committee of three appointed by this Board, also became deeply interested in the subject. The attention of the Board of Supervisors was called by them to this evil. The Secretary of this Board, by your direction, addressed to the board of supervisors a communication on this subject. The result was a consideration of the matter and the adoption of a resolution virtually abolishing the juvenile asylum on the poor-house farm of Orleans county, by authorizing the superintendent of the poor to place the children who were inmates in asylums in adjoining counties, and authorizing the payment of one dollar per week toward their maintenance. As there is no orphan asylum in Orleans county the superintendent finds himself embarrassed in placing them in asylums in adjoining counties at the sum stated.

The influences surrounding the children that have already been placed out from the poor-house, are good. They were receiving moral and religious training, and such as were old enough were attending school. In one instance, a boy was not well-treated, and he was changed to another place, where he is now well cared for.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

There was but one child — a young infant — in the Oswego County Poor-House, October 1, 1874. Three were born in the institution, and four were received during the year, born elsewhere. Two have been placed in families; one taken away by its mother; and four placed in the Oswego Orphan Asylum, showing considerate action upon the subject by the county authorities. The two children placed in families are reported as being surrounded by good influences — one is in the family of a carpenter, and the other in that of a farmer.

The superintendents say: "Our custom has been, and still is, to place children over two years of age in the Oswego Orphan Asylum, where they can have the advantages of early education. We are not much in favor of rearing children in the poor-house, as the influences under which they are naturally brought in such places are not elevating, but deleterious to their moral, social and intellectual growth. We seldom have to keep our children in the orphan asylum a year before we can find places for them."

The *Oswego City Alms-House* receives children from the city of Oswego. This institution contained, October, 1874, seven (7) children, three (3) boys and four (4) girls. One of the children was five months old; the others aged respectively, three, six, seven, nine, ten, and twelve years. None were illegitimate. Four had mothers in the poor-house. One child had been abandoned by its father and two boys had been abandoned by both parents. All were healthy, bright and intelligent and should be placed under different influences than those that now surround them. One child has been placed out from this alms-house during the year in a family, and three were sent to the Oswego orphan asylum.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

There were nineteen (19) children in the Otsego County Poor House, at the date of inquiry, October 28, 1874. Nine (9) were boys, and ten (10) were girls. Three were under two years of age. The remainder were between the ages of two and sixteen. Six were born in the poor-house. Of the whole number, two had been in the poor-house five months; one, each one, five, six, eleven and thirteen years; three, each two and three years; and two, each two, seven and eight years, making an aggregate of child-life spent in this poor-house by the children then remaining there of eighty-nine years and four months. The fathers of twelve of these were

reported as being American. One was born in Ireland; three in Germany; three unknown. The mothers of eighteen were American, and the nationality of one was unknown. Five of the children had been abandoned by their fathers; two were idiotic, and one feeble minded. The remaining number were healthy and ordinarily intelligent. Three had pauper grandfathers; three had pauper grandmothers; ten had pauper fathers; sixteen had pauper mothers, six had pauper uncles, five had pauper aunts, ten had pauper brothers, and eleven had pauper sisters. Thirteen were with their mothers in the poor-house. One of the little girls, had been an inmate of the poor-house three years. Her father, mother, and also her younger sisters are now inmates. There have been, at different times, six brothers and sisters of this family here. Their father, the examiner says, "has been in jail several times for vagrancy. He is a man now over seventy years of age, a native of Otsego county and of intemperate habits. In this old man is seen a type of debased humanity, fruitful in a progeny who are likely to follow his footsteps. One of his sons after having served a term in State prison, fled to escape the punishment of later offenses, and his wife and three children became poor-house inmates. She afterward married a pauper, who died in the poor-house. By him she became the mother of two more children, all five being inmates of the poor-house. A half-brother of these children who had been placed out is said to be illegitimate. The mother of the two children first alluded to, is the third wife of the father. She is a woman of middle age, and a moderate drinker. She was born in a neighboring county, and comes from pauper stock; was in the poor-house when a child."

In this county-house may be found other personal histories interesting to those engaged in social studies. The Board of Supervisors of the county was communicated with during its last session by the Secretary of this Board regarding the number and condition of children in the poor-house and action urged for their removal. The subject having been duly inquired into and considered by that board, the superintendent of the poor was authorized and directed to transfer the children to the Orphan's Home at Cooperstown, and ample provision was made for their maintenance in that institution.

The examination made by this board during the past year of all the inmates of the poor-house shows that this county is suffering largely from entailed pauperism, the dependents in a number of instances going back to the third generation.

It is believed that the considerate action of the board of supervisors will result in diminishing the number of paupers in the county and lessen the burden of taxation for charitable purposes.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

The Putnam County Poor-House contained, at the date of November 23, 1874, sixteen (16) children; ten (10) boys and six (6) girls. Two were under two years of age, eleven between two and five years, and three between ten and sixteen. Four had been in the poor-house less than one year, seven, one year, one each three and four years, and three five years, making an aggregate of child-life spent there by these children of thirty-one years. The fathers of nine of the children were born in Ireland, and six in America; eight had mothers who were born in Ireland, and eight in America. The fathers of eight were known to have been intemperate. Eleven of the children had mothers in the poor-house. Eight had been abandoned by their fathers, and two by their mothers. Two were idiotic and one was crippled. The children belonged to five family groups, consisting of two or more children in each. The father of the idiotic child is reported as a constant drinker, and has been in jail for drunkenness. No report has been received from this county of any children being placed out in families during the past year.

There were but four children in the poor-house at the date of vtsitation made by the Secretary of this Board, October 13, 1868. It thus appears that the number has increased since then over threefold. The conclusion is unavoidable that the welfare of homeless children in this county does not receive, at the present time, the attention its importance demands.

QUEENS COUNTY.

In the Queens County Poor House, there were at the date of my visit, October 23, 1874, five (5) children, two (2) boys and three (3) girls.

So strongly are the superintendents of the poor of Queens county opposed to the rearing of children in the poor-house that they have permitted none to enter the county-house since the last annual convention of the superintendents of the poor, at which time this subject was discussed. In the absence of any authority from the board of supervisors to dispose of the dependent children otherwise, they are being placed in families and provided with homes as opportunities offer.

In addition to the county poor-house there are two Town Poor-Houses in this county, one at Hempstead, and the other near Brockville; the first provides for the poor of the town of Hempstead, and the latter for the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay. In the poor-house at Hempstead there were at the date of examination made by the board, six (6) children, three (3) boys and three (3) girls. One of these was an infant two months old, and one a girl, feeble-minded and crippled.

In the Oyster Bay and North Hempstead town poor-house, there were six children, all under two years of age, excepting an idiot and a boy twelve years of old, who was formerly in the Kings County Nursery.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

There were in the Rensselaer County Poor-House, December 31, 1874, twenty-one (21) children, ten (10) boys and eleven (11) girls. Nine of these were under two years of age, eleven between two and ten, and one thirteen years of age. Eight were born in the poor-house. Nine of them were illegitimate. The fathers of six six were born in Germany, eight in Ireland, and one in the United States; the birth-places of the remaining were unknown. The mothers of ten were natives of Ireland, one of Germany, and eight of the United States. The fathers of eight and the mothers two of were intemperate. Three of the children had debased fathers, and five had debased mothers. The mothers of all had been inmates of the poor-house, and sixteen were inmates at date of report. Seven of the children had been abandoned by their fathers. One family, consising of a father, mother, and four children, had been inmates of the poor-house since last June. The father is a healthy, temperate man, but by recent misfortune lost his property, and becoming disheartened, sought the poor-house with his family, and they have remained there until the present time. It seems unfortunate that a strong, healthy man could not have found the means of providing for his family and saving them from poor-house degradation. The children are healthy and intelligent.

The following resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer county will show the general disposition made of dependent children in this county:

"*Resolved*, That from and after the date of the passage of this resolution, that all the children between the ages of three and twelve years, who shall be pauper inmates of the house of industry of this county, be removed therefrom and placed in one of the

orphan asylums of the city of Troy, that such removal and distribution be made as equally as can be done among the several male and female asylums respectively, provided, however, that in all cases where the religious antecedents of the parents of such pauper children can be ascertained, the said children shall respectively be remanded to the orphan asylums under the patronage of Catholic or Protestant directors or trustees according to the religious persuasion of the said parents."

Adopted December 29, 1869.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

October 1, 1873, there were twenty-six children in the Richmond County Poor-House. On the 25th of September, 1874, there were but fifteen children. This large reduction in numbers was owing not only to the efforts of county officials to place the children in families, but to the zealous and voluntary aid rendered them in this good work by the ladies of the Local Visiting Committe for Richmond county. To this organization the county officials acknowledge themselves greatly indebted. At the date of my visit in September, 1874, there were but nine children over two years of age in this poor-house. They were all healthy, bright, intelligent little fellows and fit subjects to be placed under the elevating influences of home life. Notwithstanding this promising condition of affairs it was extremely unfortunate to note in the poor-house grounds and but a few rods from the county-house establishment, a juvenile asylum nearly completed, intended to be used as a home for the children. It was to be enclosed with a fence, and was so constructed as to keep the sexes separate. It had a good-sized school-room on the lower floor. It is intended to place the children there after they shall have reached the age of two years, and rear and educate them. A school-teacher had been engaged at a salary of two hundred dollars per year. It is designed to place one of the pauper women in charge of the establishment as matron, to whom it is expected but a slight compensation need be paid. The building is about the same size and similar in plan to that on the poor-house farm in Orleans county, which, after having been used for a number of years as a juvenile asylum, has, by the action of the board of supervisors at its last session, been set aside and the asylum abolished, by directing the children to be placed in families and asylums, and providing for their maintenance elsewhere than at the poor-house, thus practically condemning the system of rearing children about poor-houses.

It is estimated that this establishment when completed, fenced,

and supplied with furniture will cost $3,000. The yearly interest upon this sum is $210, the salary of teacher $200, the board of teacher at $4.00 per week $208, total $618.

This does not include repairs of building, insurance, and the sum whatever it may be which must eventually be paid to some person holding the position of matron. This sum, $618 per year, is $11.88 weekly for merely sheltering the inmates. As before stated there were but nine children old enough to be placed in the asylum, making the weekly cost to each child $1.12; board and clothing cannot be set down at less than $1.50 per week, which will make the total cost of maintenance $2.62 per week. So much had already been achieved in the commendable work of placing children in families that it would seem that a little further effort in that direction would have resulted in saving the county not only this expenditure, but the cost of maintaining the children, and placed them at once under beneficent influences. Had the benevolent spirit controlling the management of orphan asylums been made available they could have thus been disposed of at a cost not to exceed to $2.00 per week, and from these asylums they would soon have found their way into families.

Moreover this attractive building will unquestionably draw families to the poor-house who would not come there but for this feature, and may induce abandonment or neglect by fathers or mothers of children who will thus become a county charge. This in fact has already proved to be the case. A letter from the keeper of the poor-house of Richmond county informs me that at the date of December 28 there were twenty-eight children in the poor-house.

The children that have been placed out in families are receiving moral and religious training, and with one exception are under good surrounding influences.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

There were in the Rockland County Poor-House November 12, 1874, fourteen (14) children — nine (9) boys and five (5) girls. Two were born in the poor-house. The fathers of five were born in the United States; eight in Ireland; and one in Germany. The mothers of four were natives of the United States; one of Germany; and nine of Ireland. Five of the children had been less than one year in the poor-house; two one year each; one each three and eight years; and two had been there four and six years respectively. The total child-life spent in this poor-house by those remaining there at date of inquiry was thirty-four years and ten months.

Of the fourteen children, ten had intemperate fathers, and four intemperate mothers. The mothers of nine had been paupers, and three were then inmates of the poor-house. Thirteen of the children were healthy. One was a deaf mute.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

There were in the St. Lawrence County Poor-House, August 25, 1874, thirteen (13) children — nine (9) boys and four (4) girls. Six were under two years of age; five were between the ages of two and ten years; and two between the ages of ten and sixteen. One of the girls, aged eleven, is idiotic, and subject to occasional fits of epilepsy. Another girl, aged fifteen, is idiotic. Both of these will, probably, be dependents for life. The aggregate time that these children had remained in the poor-house is nineteen years and nine months. Ten of the thirteen were illegitimate; four were born in the poor-house; eight had mothers in the poor-house. Two of the children are brother and sister, and are there with their mother. Two others are brother and sister, and have likewise their mother with them. These last named were not only born of a pauper mother, but their grandmother had been a pauper.

Three of the children had been abandoned by their parents. The mother of one of the girls is a French Canadian by birth; she is an ignorant woman and owing to her lack of knowledge of our language could not find employment.

There have been nine children placed out by the keeper during the year ending October 1, 1874. They have all with the exception of one been placed in the families of farmers; four of them were boys, and five were girls. One was aged three years, one five, two six, three nine, one eleven, and one thirteen years. Three were orphans, three half-orphans, and one had both parents living. All were healthy children, with the exception of one girl who had been in the poor-house three and a half years; none of the others had remained in it but a few months, and several but a few days. All are believed to be well provided for. It is not ascertained certainly whether they have been sent to school, or if so, how long, nor if they are making any progress in their studies. The child nine years old, is known to have been receiving moral and religious training. It is reported that the influences surrounding all the children are believed to be good, excepting in one case not stated, and in another which is reported doubtful. The keeper of the St. Lawrence county poor-house, says:

"The children placed in families are put there on the recommen-

dation of the supervisor of the town where the applicant resides, stating that the child will be well cared for, schooled, and properly trained. Further than this, we know nothing of them after they are taken away as it is not convenient to see them. I, therefore, cannot answer all questions concerning them as minutely as might be desired.

"Twelve children who came in with their parents were discharged with them, and are not included in the report." There have been thirty-eight children in all, in this poor-house during the year.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

There were in the Poor-House, of this county, December 31, 1874, eleven (11) children, three (3) boys and eight (8) girls. Two of them were under two years of age, five between two and ten, and four over ten and less than sixteen. The father of one of the children was a vagrant, and in the poor-house. Five of the children belonged to one family who had been abandoned by an intemperate father. Their mother was with them. One child had been abandoned by its father, and the mother was dead — another, an illegitimate child, had been abandoned by its mother. The children were generally healthy

Six children have been placed out from the Saratoga county poor-house during the year ending October 1, 1874. Three were boys, and three were girls. All were under three years of age except two boys, aged respectively six and seven years. These two were indentured. Another child was indentured and two were adopted. Four were placed in the families of farmers, one with a mechanic, and one with a laborer. Two boys have been sent to school each three months. Three of the children are likely to receive moral and religious training. One is known to be under good influences, and the influences surrounding two of them are supposed to be good. One of the children is doing well, and two are supposed to be doing well.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Schenectady County Poor-House contained, October, 8, 1874, but two (2) children, one (1) boy and one (1) girl, the former aged ten years and the latter five years. The boy has been in the institution eight months and the girl a year. The boy's father and mother were paupers, and he has a sister a pauper; he is healthy and ordinarily intelligent. The mother is dead, and the father is an unreliable person. The father of the girl is deceased. Her

mother is now in State prison. This child is not very intelligent.

During the past year one girl aged nine years has been placed in a farmer's family where her physical condition has improved. She has received two months' schooling, and has made fair proficiency in her studies; she is also receiving moral and religious training. The influences surrounding her are good and she is doing well.

Very few children enter the poor-house of this county. This is mainly attributable to the fact that their interests are protected by the Ladies Benevolent Association, of Schenectady, an organization founded in 1810, and which is very active in looking to the welfare of the children and the indigent. The children are protected before they become dependent.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

At the date of December 31, 1874, there were in the Schoharie County Poor-House, seven (7) children, five (5) girls and two (2) boys. Four were between two and ten years of age, and two between ten and sixteen years of age. Three had been there less than one year, two had remained four years, and one each eight and ten years. The aggregate of child-life spent in this poor-house by these children was twenty eight years.

One boy a half-orphan has been taken on trial by a stone-cutter; is doing fairly. He is "choring" and going to school. Has received three months' schooling.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

There is no Poor-House in this county. The superintendent of the poor says in relation to the disposal of pauper children: "Some we bind out until they become of age; those who have parents we allow, or furnish, a stipulated sum per week for supporting them; where both parents are dead, or have deserted their offspring, we hire the children kept as best we can. We have a few at asylums."

SENECA COUNTY.

On the eleventh of August there were, in the Seneca County Poor-House, seven (7) children — five (5) girls and two (2) boys. One was under two years of age; five were between two and ten; and one between ten and sixteen. Two girls, each aged five and one boy, aged seven, were born in the poor-house. One of the girls is a sufferer from partial loss of hearing; all the remaining

children are healthy. Only one of the children — a girl partially deaf — has a mother in poor-house; three of the children have been abandoned by their parents. The aggregate of child-life spent in this poor-house by these children is thirty-four years. No report is at hand of the children placed in families.

At the last annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Seneca county, action was taken looking to the removal of the children from the county poor-house to orphan asylums. The sum appropriated toward the support of the children is stated to be $1.50 per week. By this action, the stigma of being paupers is removed from the orphan and destitute children of this county, and these unfortunate ones are brought under happier and better influences

STEUBEN COUNTY.

At the date of October 28, 1874, there were in this Poor-House fifteen (15) children. Ten (10) of them were boys and five were (5) girls. Six of the number were under two years of age. One boy, three years old, was a healthy and intelligent mulatto. A girl eight years old, was healthy, but weak-minded. A girl, six years old, was very bright and of good disposition. She was expecting to leave the poor-house soon, with her father, mother and brother. In conversation with the mother of these children, she expressed herself as desirous to have her children, especially the eldest, of whom she seemed very fond, placed in a good home, where they would be well taken care of and educated. Five of the children were born in the poor-house. The longest time any one had been there was five years. The aggregate child-life spent in the poor-house by the children remaining at the time of inquiry was eighteen years and three months. Six were under two years of age; seven between two and ten, and two were ten and less than sixteen. Four were defectives.

These children were found in different parts of the poor-house establishment as is generally the case. Four of them were in a ward with women paupers. Among these was a girl eight or nine years old. One of these women had a child of her own in the same room, and among the children. She had been an inmate twenty months; had a very irritable temper—so violent that she could not retain for any length of time a home outside of the poor house. She was strong and healthy, and a woman of very debased character. Such was one of the hourly companions of these young girls.

A second group of children — boys — were found in the wash-house. They were intermingled with the inmates of the wash-

house, around the cauldrons where the dirty clothes were being boiled. Here was an insane woman raving and uttering wild gibberings, a half crazy man was sardonically grinning, and an overgrown idiotic boy of malicious disposition was teasing, I might say torturing, one of the little boys. There were several other adults of low types of humanity. The apartment of this dilapidated building overhead was used for a sleeping room, and the floor was being scrubbed at the time by one of the not over-careful inmates; it was worn, and the dirty water came through the cracks in continuous droppings upon the heads of the little ones, who did not seem to regard it as a serious annoyance. This discomfort was immediately checked when observed by the keeper.

The third group were in a back building called the "insane department." They were the most promising children of all, and yet the place was made intolerable by the groanings and sighings of one of the poor insane creatures, who was swaying backward and forward. She was a hideous looking object, and a great portion of her time was passed in this excited condition. The children are not sent to school, neither is a school sustained upon the premises, the number being too small to warrant the hiring of a teacher. Sad indeed is the lot of one born in destitution, bereaved of natural guardians and forced unwillingly upon the charities of the world, but when, in addition to this, the purity, sweetness and innocence of childhood are subjected to such soul-chilling influences, the deepest fountains of pity are stirred within us, and we hear tender voices of humanity pleading in tones which should reach the inmost chambers of legislative committees at the capitol.

It would be unjust to leave this description with the inference that the superintendents and keeper were at fault for this unhappy condition of the children. The property of the county had the appearance of being well-cared for, and the house was cleanly and in order; but in this case as others less aggravated, no separation of the children from the older inmates is practicable.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

There were but four (4) healthy and intelligent children in the Suffolk County Poor-House at the date of October 26, 1874, the remaining seven (7) being either under two years of age or defectives. One of the four first named was a boy fourteen years old, who had unfortunately been committed to the poor-house for sixty days as a vagrant. This lad became a vagrant from the necessity of the case; his parents abandoned him. His brother was sent to

prison for a misdemeanor—he thus became a wanderer, seeking for work. The examiner very naturally asks, "what is to be the fate of this boy, and who is responsible for his future?"

The superintendents of the poor of Suffolk county, are strongly opposed to the principle of rearing children in poor-houses, and endeavor to keep the county-house, free from them at all times. Not only are those over two years of age, that come in, promptly placed out; but also many under that age. Upon the occasion of a visit made during the early part of the season, there was but one healthy child over two years of age in the county-house.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

In the Sullivan County Poor-House, at the date of inquiry, there were nine (9) children, six (6) boys and three (3) girls. One was under two years of age, and seven between two and ten, and one over ten; five were born in the poor-house; four had lived there one year each; three, two years each, and two, four years each, making the aggregate of child-life spent in the poor-house by the children there, eighteen years. Two of the children four years old had remained in the poor-house since birth. One child four years old was feeble-minded. Three were orphans; one, a child ten years old, is an orphan and vagrant. Six of the children have mothers in the poor-house, and three had pauper fathers there. One child four years old is reported as having been placed in the family of a farmer by adoption, and is said to be doing well.

The Board of Supervisors of the county, authorized the transfer of indigent children, to the "Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School in 1869, agreeing to pay $1.25 per week towards their maintenance. By action of the same board in 1873, the sum to be contributed toward their support was increased to $2.00 per week.

TIOGA COUNTY.

In the Tioga County Poor-House there were six (6) children September 22, 1874, aged respectively one year, four years, six, eight, ten, and eleven years. Two were born in the poor-house and two had remained there from birth. Three other children had been in the poor-house one year each and one nine years, making an aggregate of child-life spent in the poor-house of those then there of seventeen years; three had been abandoned by their parents; four were healthy and one idiotic. The mother of one of these children is a debased woman and was reared and educated in a poor-house and has other pauper children. Two of the boys, one six

and one eight years old are remarkably bright looking and intelligent. The boy aged ten is also a promising lad.

Three children have been placed in the families of farmers from this county house during the year; one an orphan and one a half-orphan. One is reported as having had three months schooling; the influences surrounding one are said to be good and two are doing fairly.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

There were but two (2) children under two years of age in the Tompkins County Poor-House at the date of November 12, 1874. One was an idiot girl, four years of age; the other, a child, between two and three, who had been abandoned by its parents.

One child, a young infant, has been adopted into the family of a farmer during the past season. It is under good surroundings and doing well.

The officials of this county are adverse to the rearing of children in the poor-house.

ULSTER COUNTY.

There were in the Ulster County Poor-House on the 31st December, 1874, twenty-one (21) children—fifteen (15) boys and six (6) girls. Three were under two years of age; fourteen between two and ten years of age, and four over ten and under sixteen. Seven of the children were born in the poor-house. The fathers of fourteen were of American birth. The birth-place of seven was unknown. The mothers of sixteen were born in the United States. The birth-place of five is not given. The entire time of child-life spent in this poor-house by those remaining at the date of inquiry, was thirty-five years and eight months. Nine of the children were illegitimate, ten had intemperate fathers, and three had imtemperate mothers. The fathers of two are reported as debased; likewise the mothers of ten. Three children had pauper grandmothers; fourteen had pauper brothers; eight had pauper sisters; three had pauper uncles; and four had pauper aunts.

At the date of examination, the fathers of two of the children and the mothers of fourteen were in the poor-house. Nineteen of the children were reported healthy. Two children — a sister and half-brother, the father of one of whom is serving out a term in State prison, are here with their mother. Their grandmother has been an inmate of the poor-house, as was also a brother, who is out and is now supposed to be self-supporting. The father of the children, as well as the grandfather, was intemperate. One girl only fourteen years

of age, who had been leading for some time a very abandoned life, had been sent here by her friends. She was the oldest of seven children; her parents are dead, and the other six children are provided with homes by friends. This poor ignorant child has but slight chances of reform unless placed in some correctional institution where habits of self-restraint and industry will be taught, and old associations broken up.

There are several very interesting, and strikingly sad illustrations in this county of the evils resulting from children being permitted to live in poor-houses.

There have been ten boys placed in families out of the Ulster county poor-house, during the past year. They ranged between the ages of seven and twelve years. Five were orphan children; four half-orphan; and two had parents living. All were healthy. Six were placed with farmers; two with boatmen; one with a merchant; and one with a grocer. All were well provided for with bodily comforts. All have attended school more or less, except two. Three are known to have made satisfactory progress in their studies. The influences surrounding five are thought to be good, with four doubtful, and one bad. Five were doing well, four fairly, and one doubtful.

One of the boys placed with a boatman, and who was attending school, recently absconded, and was drowned in the canal.

There are a few pauper children in the *Kingston City Alms-House*, received from the city and town of Kingston.

On the 14th of November, 1874, there were fourteen (14) children, eight (8) boys and six (6) girls. Eleven were between two and ten years of age, and three aged ten, eleven, and thirteen years respectively. Four of the children, all of one family, had been in the institution one year. They were of English parentage and had resided but five years in the United States. The father was a miner, a temperate and industrious man. He was taken ill, came here with his wife and family, and died three months before the date of inquiry; one of his children, a girl, had been placed out in the family of a merchant. It is not improbable but that the future destiny of the children may be unfavorably shaped by this one year of poor-house life to which they have been subjected through the misfortunes of their family. Four other children, two boys and two girls, are here with their mother. The father of these is dead. The mother of these children, as well as their grandmother, was intemperate, The oldest boy was employed on the canal during the summer, and had returned a short time previous to the inquiry,

intending to spend the winter in the alms-house. He could neither read nor write. His mother is also equally ignorant. She is strong and healthy, and has passed over five years of her life in poor-houses. The younger children of this family are aged seven, five, and two years respectively. The conclusion is very easily reached that these children must be placed at once under good influence and proper training if they are to be made useful members of society. A third group of four children, two girls and two boys, ranging in age from four to eleven, are of the inmates of this alms-house. Their mother is dead and they have been abandoned by their father who was a mason by occupation. He was intemperate. The mother was reported to have been a respectable, refined, and educated woman. She was of a timid nature and had the misfortune to have had an intemperate husband. She died six months before date of inquiry, of consumption, leaving her helpless children who were abandoned as above stated by their father and consigned to the alms-house for a home. It is intended soon to place these children out, but it is a great misfortune that they should have entered an alms-house even for a single day. A boy seven years of age, born in Connecticut has been a resident of this alms-house three months. Nothing could be learned of his father and mother. He was taken some time since by the wife of a circus manager, and was intended to be educated for a performer, but failing to develop the requisite qualities, he was not retained. Afterward he was adopted in another family, but no papers having been made out, and the family subsequently concluding they did not want him, he was sent to the alms-house. The boy is reported as having no bad habits, and as being clean and obedient. He has had no schooling and can neither read nor write. All of the children in this institution are ordinarily healthy.

There have been three children placed out from the Kingston city alms-house during the past year. One, a girl aged thirteen years, with the family of a sexton. A boy, aged eleven years, with a boatman, and a lad, fourteen, with a farmer. The girl is engaged at housework in good surrounding influences and doing well. No statement has been received of the boys as to their schooling or training. The superintendent says on this point in his report, "It is not in my power to answer the questions left blank, as the general run of the boys coming here are from the canal, and it is difficult to get any satisfactory information. Most of these children are born and brought up on the canal, and my impression is they will die on the canal."

WARREN COUNTY.

There were five (5) children in the Warren County Poor-House, Octobor 19th, 1874, four (4) boys and one (1) girl. Two were under two years of age; one aged respectively six and nine, and two boys ten years of age who are twin brothers, the sons of a soldier. Both of the last named are healthy and intelligent children. Their father died an honorable death in the army. Two children were born in the poor-house. The aggregate child-life spent in this poor-house by the children then remaining, was fourteen years and two months. One of the children had been abandoned by its father, and one by both parents.

Six healthy children have been placed in the families of farmers from this county house during the year past. One male child was taken away by his mother. It is not likely to receive moral or religious training, and the influences that surround it are bad. All the children placed out had been in the institution but a short time; three were boys and three girls. Five are receiving moral and religious training. The influences surrounding five are known to be good. Four are doing well, and two are doing fairly. One, a girl six years old is reported as having attended school two months; she is the only one besides a boy thirteen years of age who was old enough to attend school.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The Washington County Poor-House contained sixteen (16) children October 23d, 1874; fourteen (14) boys and two (2) girls. Four were under two years of age, seven between the ages of two and ten, and five between the ages of ten and sixteen. Six were born in the poor-house. Six had remained there since birth. One had been in the poor-house less than one year, six two years, two three years, three four years, and one each five, and seven years, and two six years. The aggregate of child-life spent in the poor-house by the children there at date of inquiry was forty-four and one quarter years. One boy fifteen years old, is a vagrant and intemperate, able to work but will not; one is idiotic, one crippled. The remainder, except two, so far as they are of sufficient age to determine, are healthy and intelligent.

The examiner says of one of the boys, an intelligent lad about sixteen years of age: "This boy has grown up here; is attached to the county house, as to a home, and would never leave, if permitted to have his own way. He manages to come back

whenever sent out on trial. This he will do always, unless at once separated from the influences of pauper life; and it is sad to reflect that he is already too far educated to hope for much reform." Of a mulatto boy, aged twelve years, the examiner says: "This is a smart, intelligent, and, apparently, honest-hearted boy, but without a home, and necessarily a vagrant or criminal. He has worked as a cook on a canal boat, and has been turned loose for the winter. In this lad is exemplified the want of proper provision for the care and education, instead of depression, of a certain class."

No report has been received from this county of children placed in families during the year past.

WAYNE COUNTY.

In the Wayne County Poor-House, September 5, 1874, there were six (6) children — three (3) boys and three (3) girls. Three were under two years of age; two, six years; and one fourteen. Five of these six children were born in the poor-house; five had mothers there. The examiner says, "one of the mothers has the appearance of being a respectable girl. Her case is a sad one; she was betrayed under promise of marriage — abandoned by her betrothed — and left a foreign country and came to this, to save her family from her own disgrace." The three over two years of age had been in the poor-house, respectively, seven months, six years, and fourteen years. The aggregate poor-house life of the children was twenty years and seven months. The girl, aged fourteen, is feeble in mind and body, and a dependent for life. Her mother is the youngest of twelve children, and has been fourteen years an inmate. She is likewise weak-minded. Her child is illegitimate.

A healthy, intelligent little girl is here with her mother, a middle-aged woman. The mother is a woman of debased character and rather weak-minded; she has been an inmate of the poor-house about twenty years. She first came with her father and mother who brought with them three children. The father died, the mother of the little girl left, but came back at maturity sick and has remained ever since. She has had two children by pauper inmates — the girl referred to. and a brother nine years old who has been "placed out."

Four children were born in this institution during the year; four were received born elsewhere. The whole number of children in the institution during the year was twelve.

Two children under two years of age and three over two have been placed in families during the year. Two have been taken

away by their mothers. One of the children so removed is reported as being surrounded by bad influences.

Of those placed out all are reported as well provided for and doing well. One has been at school one month, one two months, one four months, one five months, and they have made good proficiency in their studies. Four are receiving religious training and the influences surrounding all are believed to be good.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

In the Westchester County Poor-House, October 29, 1874, there were forty-five (45) children, twenty-four (24) boys and twenty-one (21) girls. Twelve of them were under two years of age; twenty-nine between two and ten years old, and four between ten and sixteen; seven of this number were colored children, four of them females and three males. Six of the whole number had been born in the poor-house. The fathers of twelve of the children were born in the United States; twenty-six in Ireland; one in Germany; one in Italy, and the birth of one was unknown. The mothers of ten were born in the United States, twenty-nine in Ireland, one in England, one in Germany, one in Italy and the nativity of three was unascertainable.

Two of these children had been in the poor-house seven years each, four three years each, eight, two years each, seven, one year each; and the remainder less than one year.

The aggregate of child-life spent in this poor-house by the children then remaining in it was fifty-six years and seven months. Twenty-nine of the number had intemperate fathers, eight had intemperate mothers. The fathers of twenty-six were laborers; ten mechanics; one commercial, two soldiers and the occupations of six were unascertained.

One of the children had a pauper grandfather, three had pauper grandmothers, seven had pauper fathers, thirty had pauper mothers. The mothers of twenty-five were in the poor-house at the time. Seventeen of the children had pauper brothers; eighteen had pauper sisters; two had pauper aunts.

Only eight of the whole number were illegitimate and yet sixteen had been abandoned by their fathers and four by both father and mother; three were orphans and four half-orphans. There were twelve family groups of two children in each, and two family groups of three children in each. Two of the colored children were twins and were with their mother who had been a slave in Virginia and did field and house work there. She is now employed mainly

in kitchen work; is temperate; her children are illegitimate. Two other colored boys here — brothers, one eight and one twelve years old have each lost an eye by small-pox. When the boys recovered partially from this scourge they were sent to the poor-house with their grandmother. They had been in the poor-house seven months. The mother of a little boy and girl here is reported to be in the penitentiary for drunkenness. The father is weak and sickly and unable to support the children, who were sent to the poor-house. The elder two in the family are twins. One of the boys, nine years old, was given by his father to his uncle, the latter agreeing to board him at a certain rate. He, not receiving the board money, brought the lad here. The father is reported to be a very unreliable person.

Two little boys, brothers, are here because the father is intemperate and will not support the wife and children, who have in consequence been sent to the poor-house. He has not run away, but in reality has abandoned his family.

The father of one of the boys, aged fourteen, was killed in the late war. The examiner says: "The boy is pretty intelligent, with a good memory, and gives promise of becoming a useful man if rightly educated." Of a little Italian boy ten years old, the examiner says: "This boy was brought to this country by one of those Italians who bring children here from Italy to play instruments and sing. His mother, the boy says, sent him and his brother away with a man who brought them to New York city and had them play the violin and collect money in the streets. When he came home at night if he did not get much money, his master used to beat him and sometimes hanged him up with a rope (the boy cried when recalling this bit of his history). He lost his way in New York city; some one stole his fiddle when he was sleeping on a door-step. He wandered around until he came into Westchester county. The poormaster not being able to obtain any information regarding him, after advertising him, sent him to the poor-house. He is a very fine bright child, and under proper training may 'become a superior man.'"

A rather bright and promising little lad of about five years old became half-orphaned, it is reported, by the intemperance of his father. After his father died, his mother, who was also intemperate, jumped out of the window and broke her neck, and the boy was then sent to the poor-house. The history of one of the girls (colored), aged about sixteen, shows that through early neglect of parents, she fell into habits of vagrancy. She can read a little, but not write.

The examiner says: "She is bright and neat; has been here six months; has a child now four months old."

The father of one little boy is in Sing Sing — second term, for larceny. His mother is supporting herself and another child outside. This boy is sickly.

An examination made by me of these children a short time previous to October 29, showed that nearly all were in fair health, and such as were old enough to determine, seemed ordinarily intelligent, and some remarkably so.

As there were thirty-seven children in this poor-house, October 1, 1873 — nineteen boys and eighteen girls, it appears that the number has been increased eight between that date and October 29, 1874.

There have been placed out from the Westchester county poor-house during the past year, three boys and three girls. One boy was sent to the House of Refuge. One of the girls had been in the poor-house two years, and two of the boys had been there four and three-quarters years. Three were placed with farmers; one with a shoemaker and one with a tradesman. Five of the children were receiving the advantages of school and making fair proficiency in their studies. All were receiving moral and religious training, and it is stated are surrounded by good influences, and doing well. Great care is taken by the superintendents and keeper in placing out children to find good homes for them, and as before stated, they require from the party taking the child a yearly report of what has been done for its improvement and welfare, and a statement of its condition. Fourteen children were born in this poor-house during the year. Sixty-nine have been received born elsewhere. The whole number that have been in the institution during the past year is one hundred and fifteen. Considering the large number of children that come in and go out of this poor-house, its influence upon the community must be considerable either for good or evil.

The school kept at the poor-house is a good one for a poor-house school. It is evidently managed by a zealous teacher. The school-room is large and airy. The keeper of the poor-house is a good disciplinarian, yet with all these desirable accessories it is evident, that the well-being of the children and the interests of the county would be promoted by the people abolishing the system of rearing children in their poor-house.

WYOMING COUNTY.

There were but two children in the Wyoming County Poor House at the date of October 5th; one four months, and the other one year old. This favorable condition may be largely ascribed — in addition to the energetic efforts of the Superintendents of the Poor — to those of a philanthropic member of the Wyoming County Local Visiting Committee appointed by this board. For many years this lady has maintained out of her own purse, and trained under her own direction a small band of destitute children which are selected from the most incorrigible that can be found; her special attention being given to this unpromising class. The people of this county are greatly indebted to her for her self-sacrificing labors; which, while ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate, incidentally lessens the public burden growing out of pauperism.

YATES COUNTY.

There were five (5) children in the Yates County Poor-House, October 1, 1874, two (2) boys and three (3) girls. None were under two years of age. Three were born in the poor-house. One, a girl aged four years, and a boy aged six years, brother and sister, have remained in the poor-house since their birth. The aggregate child-life spent in this poor-house by the children there, was thirteen years and six months. A boy ten years old who was born in this poor-house has been in the county jail for vagrancy. These children with one exception are healthy. Two girls have been placed in families by indenture, one eleven years old and the other thirteen. They are doing housework, are said to be receiving moral and religious training under good surrounding influences, and doing well. No report as to whether they are attending school.

There were seventy inmates, twenty-four of whom were children, in this county-house at the time of the visit made by the Secretary of the Board, June 15, 1868. In the fall of that year the board of supervisors of Yates county directed the children in the county-house to be transferred to asylums, and appropriated two dollars a week toward their maintenance. This action was prefaced with the following preamble:

"Our poor-house is most of the time over-crowded with children, and, in the opinion of the board, said house is a very unfit residence for such children, very deleterious to their physical and moral condition, tending greatly to increase the paupers of our county and of poor-house expenses."

The result of transferring the children to asylums is, that there are but *three* children now maintained at the expense of the county in the Ontario County Orphan Asylum to which institution the children have been subsequently sent, and the number of adult pauper inmates in the county-house has been lessened from seventy, in 1868, to thirty-two, in 1874. This is largely in consequence of those who formerly came to the poor-house to rear their children in idleness, having either left the county or become self-supporting.

TABLE I,

Showing the number, sex, color and ages of pauper children under sixteen years in the various county poor-houses of the State of New York, at the several dates of inquiry in 1874, *with a comparative statement as to the number in the same institutions as shown by the examination in* 1868.

COUNTIES.	Date of inquiry.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Under two years of age.	Over two years and under ten.	Over ten and under sixteen	Total, 1874.	Total, 1868.
Albany	December 31	22	13	33	2	3	25	7	35	120
Allegany	December 31	4	1	4	1	.....	5	.....	5	9
Broome	October 27	2	2	4	.....	2	1	1	4	21
Cattaraugus	October 10	3	2	5	.....	1	2	2	5	6
Cayuga	September 2	4	1	3	2	5	.....	.....	5	5
Chautauqua	October 13	4	3	7	.....	2	4	1	7	31
Chemung	August 13	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	12
Chenango	August 14	5	3	8	....	2	2	4	8	12
Clinton	August 21	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	3	9
Columbia	October 5	3	1	4	.....	2	2	.....	4	10
Cortland	November 18	4	1	5	.....	2	2	1	5	19
Delaware	December 24	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	15
Dutchess	November 19	2	3	5	.....	1	3	1	5	10
Erie	September 17	6	3	8	1	6	1	2	9	65
Essex	August 19	15	12	25	2	1	15	11	27	30
Franklin	August 24	2	2	4	.....	2	.....	2	4	5
Fulton	October 3	7	6	13	.....	4	6	3	13	14
Genesee	September 19	2	5	3	4	1	5	1	7	13
Greene	November 12	11	11	18	4	3	17	2	22	45
Hamilton*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	September 30	3	2	5	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Jefferson	August 26	9	6	14	1	3	7	5	15	20
Kings†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	December 31	4	2	5	1	2	4	.....	6	8
Livingston	August 26	13	4	16	1	4	9	4	17	40
Madison	August 12	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	3	22
Monroe	September 22	7	3	10	.....	7	2	1	10	20
Montgomery	October 6	3	4	7	.....	2	3	2	7	11
New York‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	November 5	18	9	25	2	2	20	5	27	46
Oneida	November 23	8	7	14	1	6	6	3	15	28
Onondaga	December 22	2	2	4	.....	.....	3	1	4	7
Ontario	August 11	13	10	21	2	2	15	6	23	30
Orange	October 19	14	15	28	1	5	18	6	29	40
Orleans	November 6	5	1	5	1	1	3	2	6	16
Oswego	September 10	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Otsego	October 28	9	10	15	4	3	12	4	19	28
Putnam	November 23	10	6	16	.....	2	10	4	16	4
Queens	October 23	2	3	5	.....	2	3	.....	5	12
Rensselaer	December 31	10	11	20	1	9	11	1	21	32
Richmond	November 27	11	7	18	.....	2	15	1	18	32
Rockland	November 13	9	5	14	.....	2	8	4	14	.....
St. Lawrence	August 25	9	4	13	.....	6	5	2	13	27
Saratoga	December 31	3	8	11	.....	2	5	4	11	16
Schenectady	October 8	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	14
Schoharie	December 31	5	2	7	.....	.....	5	2	7	13
Schuyler*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	August 11	2	5	5	2	1	5	1	7	12
Steuben	October 28	10	5	14	1	6	7	2	15	21
Suffolk	October 26	5	6	8	3	4	6	1	11	25
Sullivan	October	6	3	9	.....	1	7	1	9	18
Tioga	September 22	5	1	6	.....	1	3	2	6	5
Tompkins	November 12	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5
Ulster	December 31	15	6	16	5	3	14	4	21	35
Warren	October 19	3	2	5	.....	2	2	1	5	6
Washington	October 23	14	2	15	1	4	7	5	16	30
Wayne	September 3	3	3	6	.....	3	2	1	6	7
Westchester	October 29	24	21	38	7	12	29	4	45	100
Wyoming	October 5	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	5
Yates	October 1	2	3	4	1	.....	4	1	5	24
Total	.....	362	253	564	51	143	348	124	615	1222

* No poor-house. † See notes, Kings county. ‡ See notes, New York county.

TABLE II,

Showing the nativity of the parents of the pauper children in the various county poor-houses of the State of New York, at the several dates of inquiry in 1874.

COUNTIES.	UNITED STATES.		IRELAND.		ENGLAND.		GERMANY.		OTHER COUNTRIES.		UNASCERTAINABLE.		Total.
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	
Albany	7	8	17	20	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	7	5	35
Allegany	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5
Broome	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Cattaraugus	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	5
Cayuga	3	3	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5
Chautauqua	.....	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	7
Chemung	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chenango	3	4	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	8
Clinton	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
Columbia	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Cortland	3	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5
Delaware	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2
Dutchess	1	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Erie	2	4	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	9
Essex	17	18	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	2	27
Franklin	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4
Fulton	11	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	13
Genesee	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	7
Greene	9	18	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	22
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	...
Herkimer	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
Jefferson	6	7	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	7	2	15
Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Lewis	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Livingston	5	11	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	2	17
Madison	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Monroe	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	7	2	10
Montgomery	4	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	7
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	...
Niagara	2	11	6	7	6	.....	1	1	3	1	9	7	27
Oneida	2	2	5	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	4	15
Onondaga	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	4
Ontario	9	11	9	10	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	26
Orange	23	23	2	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	1	1	29
Orleans	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Oswego	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Otsego	12	18	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	19
Putnam	6	8	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16
Queens	2	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Rensselaer	1	8	8	10	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	6	2	21
Richmond	2	2	13	14	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	18
Rockland	5	4	8	9	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
St. Lawrence	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	7	13
Saratoga	6	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11
Schenectady	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Schoharie	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Seneca	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	7
Steuben	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	3	15
Suffolk	7	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11
Sullivan	4	7	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	9
Tioga	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6
Tompkins	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	1	2
Ulster	14	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	21
Warren	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	5
Washington	6	5	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	5	3	4	2	16
Wayne	3	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Westchester	15	11	26	29	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	45
Wyoming	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Yates	2	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total	256	330	158	167	17	7	22	13	27	27	135	71	615

TABLE III,

Showing the occupation of the fathers of the pauper children in the various county poor-houses of the State of New York, at the dates of inquiry in 1874.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Laborers.	Agricultural.	Mechanical.	Commercial.	Other occupations.	No occupation.	Unknown.
Albany	35	6	3	14	1	3	.....	8
Allegany	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Broome	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Cattaraugus	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Chautauqua	7	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Chemung	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango	8	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Clinton	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Columbia	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Cortland	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Delaware	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dutchess	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	9	3	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....
Essex	27	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	17
Franklin	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Fulton	13	5	3	1	.....	.....	3	1
Genesee	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Greene	22	4	2	1	.....	10	.....	5
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1
Jefferson	15	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	7
Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	6	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	1
Livingston	17	1	1	5	.....	2	1	7
Madison	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Monroe	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Montgomery	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	27	12	1	3	2	4	.....	5
Oneida	15	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6
Onondaga	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ontario	23	8	1	1	.....	7	2	4
Orange	29	18	4	1	.....	3	.....	3
Orleans	6	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Otsego	19	2	3	4	.....	3	5	2
Putnam	16	7	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1
Queens	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Rensselaer	21	9	.....	2	.....	5	.....	5
Richmond	18	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7
Rockland	14	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	6
St. Lawrence	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Saratoga	11	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Schenectady	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Schoharie	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Steuben	15	6	2	.....	.....	1	1	5
Suffolk	11	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	5
Sullivan	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Tioga	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Tompkins	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ulster	21	9	5	1	.....	1	.....	5
Warren	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Washington	16	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	11
Wayne	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Westchester	45	23	1	11	.....	4	.....	6
Wyoming	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates	5	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	615	197	47	81	5	61	23	201

TABLE IV,

Showing the habits of the parents of the pauper children in the various county poor-houses of the state of New York at the dates of inquiry in 1874.

COUNTIES.	Total.	FATHERS.			MOTHERS.		
		Temperate.	Intemperate.	Unascertained.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Unascertained.
Albany	35	5	26	4	17	15	3
Allegany	5	2	1	2	4	.....	1
Broome	4	.....	3	1	3	1	.....
Cattaraugus	5	1	3	1	4	.....	1
Cayuga	5	.....	.....	5	3	.....	2
Chautauqua	7	4	.....	3	6	1	.....
Chemung	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Chenango	8	1	2	5	3	.....	5
Clinton	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Columbia	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Cortland	5	.....	3	2	3	.....	2
Delaware	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Dutchess	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
Erie	9	1	7	1	5	3	1
Essex	27	3	17	7	13	7	7
Franklin	4	1	1	2	2	.....	2
Fulton	13	3	10	.....	12	.....	1
Genesee	7	2	2	3	5	2	.....
Greene	22	3	12	7	20	.....	2
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	5	1	3	1	4	.....	1
Jefferson	15	1	6	8	13	1	1
Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	6	2	3	1	5	.....	1
Livingston	17	2	5	10	12	1	4
Madison	3	.....	1	2	1	1	1
Monroe	10	....	4	6	8	.....	2
Montgomery	7	.....	7	.....	4	3	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	27	8	11	8	14	9	4
Oneida	15	1	10	4	8	5	2
Onondaga	4	1	1	2	2	.....	2
Ontario	23	2	11	10	14	3	6
Orange	29	13	15	1	24	4	1
Orleans	6	.....	6	.....	2	4	.....
Oswego	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Otsego	19	1	15	3	11	4	4
Putnam	16	7	8	1	13	.....	3
Queens	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Rensselaer	21	8	8	5	16	2	3
Richmond	18	.....	18	.....	6	10	2
Rockland	14	1	10	3	6	4	4
St. Lawrence	13	1	2	10	5	1	7
Saratoga	11	2	5	4	3	6	2
Schenectady	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
Schoharie	7	2	.....	5	5	.....	2
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	7	.....	3	4	5	2	.....
Steuben	15	2	5	8	11	.....	4
Suffolk	11	2	7	2	8	2	1
Sullivan	9	2	6	1	8	.....	1
Tioga	6	... ..	2	4	2	1	3
Tompkins	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Ulster	21	7	11	3	16	3	2
Warren	5	1	4	.....	2	3	.....
Washington	16	1	12	3	10	4	2
Wayne	6	....	.....	6	5	.....	1
Westchester	45	10	29	6	31	8	6
Wyoming	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Yates	5	.....	5	.....	2	3	.....
Total	615	107	329	179	387	115	113

TABLE V.

Showing the number of children in the various county poor-houses of the State of New York, at the dates of the inquiry in 1874, *who had pauper relatives, and the degree of relationship for three generations as far as could be ascertained; the number of each of the parents of such children then in these institutions, and also the number of such children born in poor-houses and the number of legitimate birth.*

COUNTIES.	HAD PAUPER								Fathers in poor-house.	Mothers in poor-house.	Born in poor-house.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Not stated.
	Grandfathers.	Grandmothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Brothers.	Sisters.	Uncles.	Aunts.						
Albany	.....	.....	2	24	20	17	.....	.....	1	16	5	26	7	2
Allegany	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	3	1	1
Broome	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	3	.....
Cattaraugus	.....	1	1	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	1
Cayuga	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	3	1
Chautauqua	.....	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	3	4	2	1
Chemung	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Chenango	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	1	6
Clinton	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	.....
Columbia	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Cortland	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	.....
Delaware	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
Dutchess	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	2	.....
Erie	.....	.....	1	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7	6	6	2	1
Essex	1	5	5	21	8	8	5	5	3	14	10	13	10	4
Franklin	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	2	1
Fulton	4	1	4	12	8	8	3	1	4	7	2	12	1	.....
Genesee	.....	.....	2	6	3	4	.....	.....	2	5	3	2	5	.....
Greene	.....	2	.....	19	10	15	2	3	1	12	11	3	12	7
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	.....
Jefferson	1	1	5	13	3	4	2	1	4	12	8	8	7	.....
Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	.....	.....	2	3	4	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	4	2	.....
Livingston	.....	.....	1	13	7	4	.....	1	2	11	2	10	7	.....
Madison	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	1
Monroe	.....	.....	2	8	2	.....	.....	.....	2	8	5	4	5	1
Montgomery	1	1	6	7	4	7	.....	.....	2	6	4	5	2	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	1	1	2	16	16	11	1	1	2	15	2	16	8	3
Oneida	.....	.....	1	9	3	5	.....	1	.....	4	4	11	2	2
Onondaga	1	1	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	.....
Ontario	2	2	6	15	12	12	4	2	5	14	4	15	5	3
Orange	3	2	3	13	10	7	2	5	.....	20	13	15	14	.....
Orleans	.....	.....	2	3	5	1	.....	1	2	3	1	5	1	.....
Oswego	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Otsego	3	3	10	16	10	11	6	5	2	13	6	13	6	.....
Putnam	.....	.....	1	12	11	6	.....	.....	1	11	2	13	3	.....
Queens	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Rensselaer	.....	3	5	19	13	12	2	.....	4	16	8	10	9	2
Richmond	1	.....	2	13	14	7	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	5	.....
Rockland	.....	.....	.....	9	9	5	.....	.....	.....	4	3	13	1	.....
St. Lawrence	.....	2	.....	7	2	2	1	.....	.....	8	4	.....	10	3
Saratoga	.....	1	2	10	5	6	1	1	1	7	1	10	1	.....
Schenectady	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Schoharie	1	1	4	3	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	3	.....
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	1	.....	3	6	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	3	1
Steuben	2	2	2	9	3	1	1	1	1	6	3	8	6	1
Suffolk	.....	.....	1	9	1	3	.....	.....	.....	8	7	7	4	.....
Sullivan	.....	.....	3	7	4	4	.....	.....	.....	6	3	2	6	1
Tioga	.....	1	1	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	3	2	1
Tompkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Ulster	.....	3	4	18	14	8	3	4	2	14	7	3	3	1
Warren	.....	1	0	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	1
Washington	.....	.....	2	11	4	11	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	1
Wayne	2	2	1	6	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	1
Westchester	1	3	7	30	16	19	.....	2	1	24	1	3	1	1
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates	1	.....	2	5	2	3	1	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	32	47	105	441	249	223	45	47	5					

TABLE VI,

Showing the length of time spent in the various county poor-houses of the State of New York, by the pauper children in these institutions, at the dates of inquiry in 1874.

COUNTIES.	Number of children.	Less than six months.	Six months and less than one year.	One year and less than two years.	Two years and less than three years.	Three years and less than four years.	Four years and less than five years.	Five years and less than six years.	Six years and less than seven years.	Seven years and less than eight years.	Eight years and less than nine years.	Nine years and less than ten years.	Ten years and less than sixteen years.	Aggregate length of time spent in poor-houses.
														yrs. mos.
Albany	35	13	8	4	6	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	43 9
Allegany	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Broome	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	12 6
Cattaraugus	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	29
Cayuga	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 6
Chautauqua	7	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	22 11
Chemung	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chenango	8	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	32 2
Clinton	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15 3
Columbia	4	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 11
Cortland	5	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8
Delaware	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8
Dutchess	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22 1
Erie	9	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8 8
Essex	27	5	1	2	1	4	3	5	3	2	.....	.....	1	114 8
Franklin	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 7
Fulton	13	2	5	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28 10
Genesee	7	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21 1
Greene	22	1	2	4	3	5	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	73
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Herkimer	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Jefferson	15	2	2	.....	5	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	55 2
Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Lewis	6	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 5
Livingston	17	1	4	3	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	52 3
Madison	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Monroe	10	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 5
Montgomery	7	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	29 6
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Niagara	27	7	1	1	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	62 6
Oneida	15	7	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 9
Onondaga	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15 1
Ontario	23	1	3	8	3	3	.....	3	.....	....	.....	1	1	58 8
Orange	29	4	4	3	3	6	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	78
Orleans	6	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 4
Oswego	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Otsego	19	2	.....	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	.....	2	89 4
Putnam	16	1	3	7	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Queens	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Rensselaer	21	9	7	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 9
Richmond	18	4	1	.....	4	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	64 10
Rockland	14	4	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	....	34 10
St. Lawrence	13	4	3	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 10
Saratoga	11	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 11
Schenectady	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8
Schoharie	7	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	28
Schuyler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Seneca	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	34
Steuben	15	4	4	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 9
Suffolk	11	2	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 2
Sullivan	9	.....	.....	4	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Tioga	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17
Tompkins	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1
Ulster	21	6	3	3	4	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	35 8
Warren	5	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 5
Washington	16	1	.....	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	44 3
Wayne	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	20 9
Westchester	45	15	9	7	8	4	.....	.....	.. ..	2	.....	.....	.....	56 7
Wyoming	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Yates	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 6
Total	615	156	85	97	68	56	47	31	23	19	10	7	16	1434 3

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